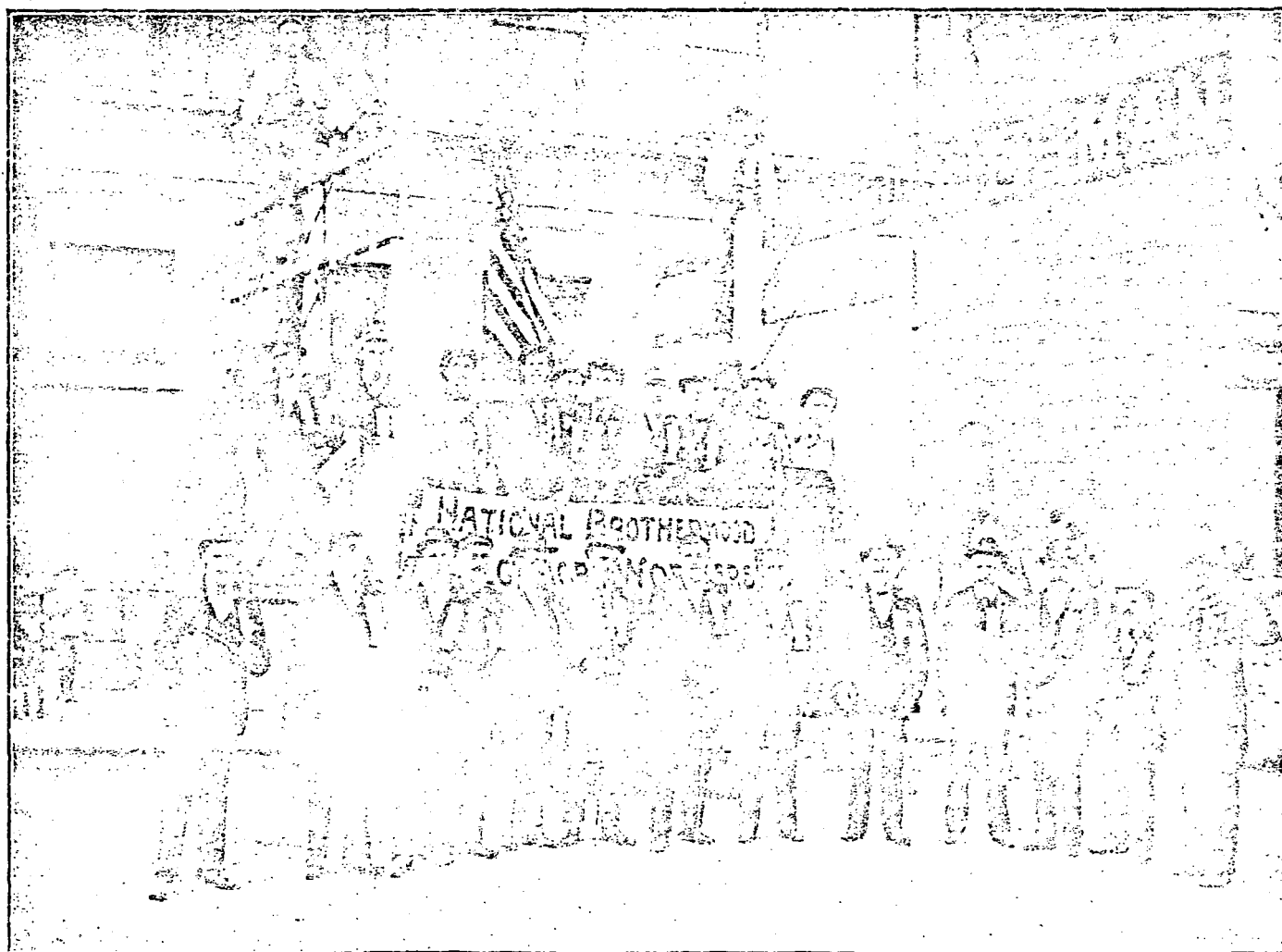


Official Journal of the National Brotherhood Electrical Workers of America.

VOL. 5. No. 9.

ST. LOUIS, OCTOBER, 1896.

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A FEW OF THE MEMBERS OF UNION No. 75, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
LABOR DAY, 1896.

MAGNETISM.

By L. S. Brainerd.

Magnetism is the fundamental principle of almost every electrical machine, and a thorough knowledge of the laws and theory of it are, therefore, essential to the education of every electrician.

In 1820 Oersted, a Danish professor, discovered that when a wire carrying an electric current was brought near a magnetic needle, the latter would tend to place itself at right angles to the conductor. From this he at once concluded that there must be a relation between electricity and magnetism. Experiments proved that when the conductor was wound into a helix, or coil, the magnetic effect was greatly increased; also, that if iron was introduced into this coil, the magnetism was wonderfully increased. Later this science was greatly developed by many experimenters, especially by Profs. Henry and Faraday. The latter proved in 1831 that by means of magnetism mechanical energy could be converted into electrical energy, thus proving the well-known theory of the dynamo, which to-day plays so important a part in the world. The apparatus used by Faraday in proving this great principle was simply a piece of soft iron wound with wire insulated with calico and tied with common string. The ends of this wire were so arranged as to touch each other lightly. When he passed this iron over the poles of a magnet and struck one pole so as to separate the ends of the wire slightly, a spark passed between these ends, demonstrating the presence of a current. This simply proved the principle that if any change is produced in the magnetic field surrounding a wire, a current of electricity which resists that change is produced in the wire. In the dynamo of to-day the magnetic field is stationary, while the conductors are caused to move so as to cut the lines of force, thereby generating a potential in these wires depending, among other things, directly upon the strength of this magnetic field, which in its turn depends largely upon the quality of the iron in the cores. Wrought iron is far superior to cast iron for all magnetic purposes, and some kinds of wrought iron are better than others, a soft, dense iron generally being the best.

The magnetic circuit has its law which greatly resembles Ohm's law of the electric circuit. In the magnetic circuit the number of lines of force, or the flux per unit area is equal to the magneto motive force divided by the resistance, or reluctance, as it is called. The magneto motive force is the ampere turns, or the number of turns of wire multiplied by the current in amperes flowing through them. The number of lines of force per square inch which iron is capable of carrying determines its permeability, and is expressed as a numerical coefficient. If a current flows through a coil without an iron core there will be a certain number of lines of force produced in air. This intensity of the magnetic force in air is symbolized by the letter H. Now, if an iron core is introduced into the coil the lines of force per square inch will be greatly increased, owing to the superior magnetic qualities

of iron over air. This intensity of magnetism in iron is expressed by the letter B, and the permeability is expressed by the ratio of H to B, and is symbolized by the Greek letter μ . For example, a certain piece of iron, when subjected to a magnetizing force capable of producing in air 320 lines of force per square inch, was found to be permeated by no less than 103,590 lines per square inch. Dividing 103,590, or the value of B, by 320, or that of H, gives as the value of the permeability 324, or the permeability of the iron is 324 times that of air.

The permeability, however, decreases as the magnetization is forced higher, owing to the fact that all iron approaches a state of saturation. Although actual saturation is never reached, there is a point beyond which

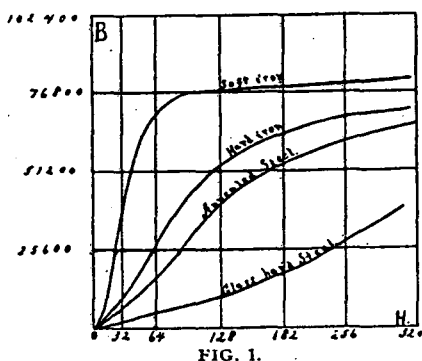


FIG. 1.

it is not desirable to push the magnetization, from a commercial standpoint. A good plan, and, in fact, the usual method of studying the magnetic qualities of iron is by means of curves, in which the values of B are represented on the vertical lines, and those of H on the horizontal. Fig. 1 gives a set of four such curves, known as B and H curves, plotted by Prof. Ewing, in which the properties of soft iron, hard iron, annealed steel, and glass-hard steel are given. In the softer qualities of iron the value of B rises very suddenly for small values of H, but all soon reach a point where they bend over and become nearly horizontal. Below this knee of the curve the iron is far from the state of saturation, but above it, it is for all practical purposes saturated, and beyond this point a very great increase in the value of H produces scarcely any increase in that of B. In the soft annealed iron this point is reached, when the value of H is about 320. The practical limit of B in good wrought iron is about 125,000 lines per square inch, while in the best qualities of cast iron it is only about 70,000 lines per square inch, or, in other words, for a certain number of lines a cast iron core must be about one and three-quarter times as large as a wrought iron core.

In designing an electro magnet it is, of course, essential to know the magnetic properties of the particular kind of iron to be used: for if iron of low permeability is used a larger core will be required in order to obtain the requisite number of lines, or it must be wound with a greater number of turns of wire to force the required number of lines through it than would have been necessary with an iron of higher permeability. Therefore, the permeability

of the iron to be used must first be determined by a test.

In the next article we will consider the various methods of determining these magnetic qualities and calculating the windings by means of them.

WHY AN ELECTRIC MOTOR REVOLVES.

(D. L. Barnes on "Electric Locomotives.")

The action of the current in producing rotation in an electric motor is quite simple. The fundamental fact is the relation between an electric current and a magnet. If a piece of iron be surrounded by a coil through which the current is passed, it becomes a magnet. In Fig. 1 the passage of a current through the coil of wire around the iron bar in either direction, renders the iron a magnet, with all the well-known properties of a magnet. It will attract iron, and the space surrounding it becomes magnetic. Iron filings will arrange themselves in the direction shown by the dotted lines in the figure. One end of the magnet is a north pole and the other a south pole.

If a wire, such as CD, be moved past either pole of the magnet, there will be a tendency for current to flow in the wire either from C to D or from D to C, according to the character of the pole past which it is moved and to the direction of the movement. If the ends of the wire CD are joined by a conductor, so there is a complete circuit, a current of electricity will flow through the circuit. This circuit may be either a simple wire, as shown by the line CEFD, or it may be the windings on machines enabling the current to produce mechanical work, or it may be electric lamps producing light. The essential feature is that there shall be a complete path from C to D for the current to flow, no matter how complicated that circuit may be.

The reason why there is a tendency for an electric current to flow in the wire CD when it is moved in the vicinity of a magnet is not known. There are several theories, all more or less involved, and depending upon pure assumptions as to the nature of an electric current. For all practical purposes

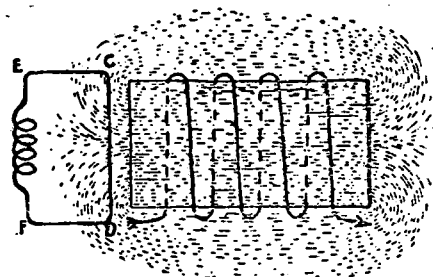


FIG. 1. PRODUCTION OF CURRENT.

it matters not what the reason is; the fact that current flows when there is an electric pressure in a closed circuit, is the important thing, and it serves all useful purposes to know that current does flow, and that its direction and amount are always the same under similar circumstances.

The intensity of the electric pressure or electro-motive force, depends upon the velocity of revolution of the wires

and upon the strength of the magnets, and the quantity of current depends upon the electro-motive force and upon the amount of the resistance in the circuit. Other things being equal, the current through a long small wire, or greater resistance, will be less than through a short thick one, or a less resistance.

Having seen that when a wire is moved in the vicinity of a magnet an electric pressure is produced which will cause a current to flow in a closed circuit, one can easily conceive of many ways in which a current of electricity may be generated by combining magnets and wires so that there will be a relative motion between them. In order to make a continuous flow, the relative

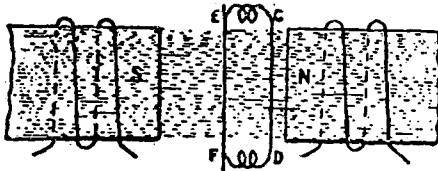


FIG. 2.—ELEMENTARY DYNAMOS.

motion must be continuous; and if the current is to be uniform, the motion must be uniform.

Two electro-magnets are shown in Fig. 2, in which the north pole of one magnet is near the south pole of the other, and the magnetic field between the two lies in approximately straight lines between the two magnets, as indicated by the dotted lines. If the wire CD be moved across this field and its ends be joined, as by the dotted circuit CEFD, a current will flow in this circuit. The wire CD may be made to revolve around the wire EF, passing in front of one pole and then in front of the other pole, as in Fig. 3. The current in the circuit will pass in one direction when the wire is passing one pole, and in the other direction when it is passing the other pole. The connection between this elementary arrangement and the dynamo is easily recognized. In the dynamo a magnetic field is produced by electro-magnets called "field poles," and a considerable number of wires similar to the wire CD are placed upon an armature so that they revolve in front of the pole. Each individual wire produces

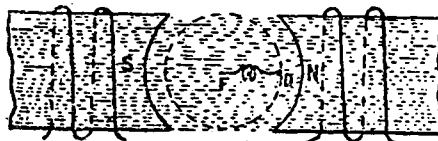


FIG. 3.—MAGNETIC CURRENT.

current first in one direction and then in another direction, as explained above; but if there be many wires there will always be the same number in front of the north or positive pole and the same number in front of the south or negative pole, so that the total or resultant action is practically uniform and may be made to produce a continuous current. Such a machine is the common dynamo or motor.

A dynamo transforms mechanical into electrical energy, and a motor transforms electrical into mechanical energy. The two operations are reversible, and may be effected in the same machine; a dynamo may be used as a motor or a motor may become a dynamo. A ma-

chine is a motor when it is driven by a current of electricity, and it is a dynamo when it is driven by mechanical power and produces an electric current. If a motor be driven by an engine it can deliver a current of electricity which is able to operate other motors or electrical apparatus or lights. A simple form of electric machine is shown in Fig. 4, which is the general form of the electric motor. In this there are two projections of steel, H and G, which are made electro-magnets by the current going through the wires wound around them from any source of electricity, such as a battery at I and J. These magnets have poles facing toward drum, K, revolving on a shaft. The poles G and H are called the "salient" poles; the poles M and P are called the "consequent" poles. The magnetic flow or field is shown by the dotted lines. On the periphery of the drum are arranged wires in the slots shown. As the drum is revolved there will be a tendency for electricity to flow in the wires. In order to get a current of electricity from these wires it is necessary to make a complete circuit. As each of the wires in the slots passes in front of a pole a pressure or electro-motive force will be generated, and its direction will depend upon whether the pole is a north or a south pole.

The pressure of electro-motive force generated in the wires moving in front of the positive or north field poles will be in one direction, while those in front of the negative or south poles will be in the opposite direction. Therefore, if two such wires be connected together at one end of the armature, the free terminals of the wire at the other end of the armature will have the sum of the electro-motive forces generated in the two wires. The wires so connected can be considered as a turn of a single wire, instead of two separate wires, and this turn may be connected in series with other turns, so that the resulting electro-motive force is the sum of that in all the turns and all the wires so connected. It is customary to connect the coils of an armature so that the electro-motive force given is that obtained from half the coils in series. The other half of the coils is connected in parallel with the first half, so that the currents flowing in the two halves will unite to give a current in the external circuit equal to twice the current in the two armature circuits or paths.

It is evident that as the armature revolves wires which were in front of the positive pole will pass in front of the negative pole, and that in order to maintain the electro-motive force it will be necessary to change the connections from the armature winding to the external circuit in such a way that all the wires between the two points of connection will have their electro-motive forces in the proper direction. The connection to the armature must therefore be made not at a definite point in the armature itself, but at a definite point with reference to the field magnets, so that all the wires between two points or contacts shall always sustain the same relation to the field magnets.

For this purpose a device known as a "commutator" is provided. The commutator is made up of a number of segments, as shown at A, in Fig. 5, which are connected to the armature winding.

On the commutator are sliding contacts or brushes, which bear on the segments and are joined to an external circuit, making a continuous path through which current may flow. As the commutator revolves, the different segments come under the brushes, so that the relative position of the armature wires between the brushes is dependent on the position of the brushes. The armature wires which connect the brushes are those sustaining the desired definite position to the field magnets, so that the currents from the armature at all times flow properly into the external circuit, although individual armature wires carry currents first in one direction and then in the other direction, depending on the character of the pole in front of which they may be moving.

On two-pole machines there are two brush holders, each containing one or more brushes. On the four-pole machine there may be either two or four brush holders, and on a six-pole machine either two, four or six brush holders.

A single path of the current through the commutator and armature winding is shown by the arrows on Fig. 5. The brushes B and C are placed on the top

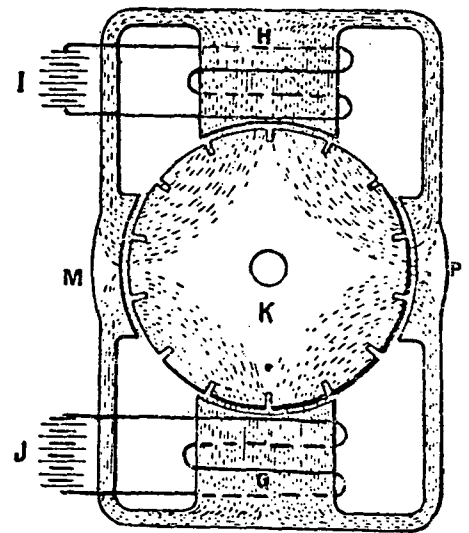


FIG. 4.—ELEMENTARY DYNAMOS.

side of the commutator to make them more accessible, and this gives a peculiar but simple armature winding.

For the sake of simplicity, the batteries I and J, of Fig. 4, are not used on common forms of generators or motors, but the current that flows from the armature through the commutator is made to flow through the electro-magnets, either in whole or in part. If all the armature current flows around the electro-magnets or fields of the machine, it is a "series" machine; if only a part of the current is used in this way it is a "shunt" machine; that is, some of the current is "shunted" through the fields. Sometimes both the shunt and series windings are used, and in that case the machine is called a "compound wound" machine. Such a machine has a large wire through which the main current passes, and a fine wire through which the shunted current flows. Fig. 5 shows how the commutator and the fields are connected, and how the current flows from the wires in the armature through the commutator in a series machine.

If the current delivered by a dynamo does not flow in the desired direction, it can be reversed by shifting the wires in the binding posts or by throwing a switch. If the motor does not revolve in the desired direction, it can be made to do so by reversing the connections to the armature or field-coils; so that, without knowing which way a current of electricity is to be generated, any practical man can make a motor revolve in a proper direction by simply changing the connections.

It is natural that a machine which gives out electric energy when driven by an external power, will, when electric energy is delivered to it, reverse its action and give out mechanical power and do work. This is not a logical reason why a motor revolves under the influence of an electric current, but it is a natural inference which assists in comprehending the fact.

Perhaps the simplest way to explain the cause of the movement of an electric motor, when supplied with a current, is to compare the action to the well-known attraction of unlike poles or magnets and the repulsion of like poles. Unlike poles are north and south; like poles

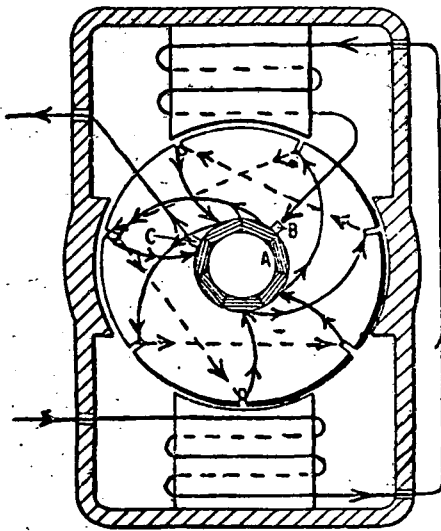


FIG. 5.—CONSEQUENT POLE MOTORS.

are two north or two south. In any motor the current through the field causes a north or south pole to be maintained, and the current through the armature and brushes causes an opposite polarity. These constantly maintained unlike poles attract each other and pull the armature around on its axis.

It has been explained that if a motor be driven by a belt an electro-motive force is produced and the machine acts as a dynamo. It is also a fact that an electro-motive force is produced whether the power for driving the machine is obtained from a belt or from the electric current—that is, whether the machine be driven as a dynamo or as a motor. In a dynamo, however, the current flows out in the direction in which the electro-motive force is acting. In a motor the electro-motive force produced has a direction opposed to the direction of the flow of current. This may be illustrated by the following experiments:

Two similar machines are driven independently at 600 revolutions and give an electro-motive force of 100 volts. Sim-

ilar terminals of the two machines are connected together. No current flows between the machines because the two pressures are the same and are opposed in direction. If now the belt be thrown off from one machine its speed will begin to fall. This will lower its electro-motive force below that of the other machine, or dynamo, but will not change the direction of the force. There will now be a difference of pressure in favor of the machine which is driven, and it will now send a current through the other machine and run it as a motor. The speed of the motor will continue to fall until the difference in pressure or electro-motive force between the two machines is just sufficient to cause the flow of enough current to keep the motor running against whatever frictional resistance and other resistance there may be. The electro-motive force generated in the motor which is against or counter to that of the current in the circuit, is called the "counter electro-motive force."

In order to determine how fast a motor will run without doing work under any given pressure, it is not necessary to know anything about the dynamo that furnishes the pressure. The pressure alone is sufficient to determine the speed of the motor. For instance, if a motor will give a pressure of 500 volts when running free at 100 revolutions, it will always run at about 100 revolutions when not doing work on any electric circuit where the pressure is 500 volts.

This description of a motor or dynamo carries with it all of the fundamental theory of electrical generators and motors that it is necessary for a mechanic to know in order to take reasonably intelligent care of electric locomotives. Further useful knowledge must be attained by studying the different types of electric motors and dynamos. These other types all have the same fundamental theory, even when the construction is quite different. It has been the aim in devising these electric locomotives to adhere as closely as possible to a uniform type for all sizes, so that when a mechanic has once grasped the fundamental design of one size he will be familiar with the other sizes.

FACTS AND FANCIES ABOUT X-RAYS.

The universal interest aroused by the announcement last December of the discovery of a new kind of rays has, so far as the popular fancy is concerned, largely subsided. No better evidence of this fact is at hand than the contents of the daily press. The papers that were formerly filled daily with all sorts of fabulous accounts of what was being done here and there now scarcely mention any work along that line at all. But it is since the popular interest has subsided that many of the most important investigations have been carried on, both in this country and in Europe.

This discovery, like all other new discoveries, has brought to the front a "faker" sui generis. He presents himself in many forms, from the fellow on the street corner with the "X-ray illusion, who, by an ingenious arrangement of mirrors, for a small consideration allows the spectator to view his hand through (around) a brick or a block of steel, to the quack doctor who goes up and down the country diagnosing

gout, rheumatism, muscular and nervous diseases or curing consumption and diphtheria by a simple application of the "wonderful X-ray."

A generally prevailing misconception of the fundamental facts that have been ascertained by the investigators in Europe and America enable these impostors to thrive. A brief statement here of a few of these facts, often presented, but still little understood by people in general, may not be amiss.

1. The X-rays themselves are invisible. A screen of especially prepared substances is necessary to render them visible.

2. The objects themselves are not seen, but only their silhouettes or shadows.

3. The investigations of the best authorities in both continents have shown repeatedly that the X-rays possess no more, if, indeed, as much, germicidal or curative power as ordinary sunlight.

4. That in general nothing can be seen or photographed in the body except the bones, a few hard tissues, calcareous deposits or foreign substances, such as glass or metals. All the deeper and softer parts are invisible.

5. Even the hopes of many of the most conservative investigators have been far more realized. It is not possible to penetrate by any method yet known the thicker parts of the body with sufficient intensity to be of any practical importance. The field seems to have been quite thoroughly explored, and so far as any practical applications of the ray are concerned, we might say it is almost wholly limited to the location of foreign bodies (glass, metals, minerals, etc.), fractures and malformations of the bones in the extremities of the body.

Many phenomena of interest to the theoretical physicist present themselves, but with our present facilities, and as it now seems, with any that we may have the uses above mentioned are the extent of its practical application.—Joseph F. Smith in *Western Electrician*.

PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE WORK.

Cleveland, O.—It is authoritatively announced that the works of the Brush Co. are about to be removed from this city to Lynn, Mass.

Jasper, Ind.—The Jasper Electric Light Company has been granted a franchise to construct and operate an electric light plant.

St. Paul, Minn.—The American Telegraph and Telephone Company has applied for a long distance telephone franchise in this city and Minneapolis.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Harrison Tel. Co. will begin work soon on the construction of a telephone exchange in this city for the Mutual Telephone Company.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Keyes underground conduit bill has been signed by the Mayor, but there appears to be some hitch yet about putting the wires underground.

Staunton, Ill.—This city is building municipal lighting plant. Bryan & Humphrey, electrical engineers, Turner Building, St. Louis, are superintending the construction of the plant.

Chicago, Ill.—The Chicago Edison Co. has sold \$1,200,000 worth of bonds in England.

Cripple Creek, Colo.—It is proposed to construct an electric line from this city to Canon City at a cost of \$1,250,000.

Winona, Minn.—The work of constructing the telephone line between Winona and Rochester, Minn., has commenced.

Meridian, Miss.—A telephone line connecting this city with Livingston, Ala., is assured. Nearly all the stock has been subscribed for, and Capt. Gallagher is preparing to construct the line.

Niles, Mich.—The Gilliland Telephone Company of this city and the Central Telephone Company of South Bend, Ind., have combined and will connect a circuit of Michigan and Indiana cities with telephones in competition with the Bell Tel. Co.

Quakertown, Pa.—Work is progressing rapidly on the Quakertown and Easton Electric Railway. The road will pass through Richlandtown, Pleasant Valley, Springtown and Riegelsville. The distance from Quakertown to Easton is about seventeen miles.

Chicago, Ill.—The North Chicago Electric Railway Company will extend its lines in the northwestern section of the city and has filed its bond and formal acceptance of the ordinance, recently signed by the Mayor, giving the company the right to extend its lines.

Helena, Ark.—The Postal Tel. Co. is making arrangements for establishing an office in this city. A cable will be laid across the Mississippi River within the next few weeks, and from here lines will go out all through the State and into Texas and the Indian Territory.

Saginaw, Mich.—The Valley Mutual Tel. Co., which will operate in three cities, Bay City, West Bay City and Saginaw, Mich., is said to be ready to commence construction. It has secured the necessary franchise and has sold sufficient stock, and been guaranteed enough subscribers to assure its success.

WORKINGMEN'S BRYAN CLUB OF ST. LOUIS.

Editor "Electrical Worker":

The Workingmen's Bryan Club, which is a non-partisan organization, has now a membership of over 2,000, composed of nearly as many Republicans as Democrats, and meets every Tuesday evening at 604 Market street. In addition to this central club, ward clubs have been organized in all the wards in the city, so that the number of St. Louis workingmen who have enrolled their names in Bryan clubs already number over 2,500, and hundreds are joining each meeting night.

Last Saturday night the workingmen of St. Louis held a mass meeting at the South Side race track, which was addressed by the Hon. William J. Bryan after his speech in the Auditorium. There were fully 35,000 people present to greet the next President of the United

States, and it is doubtful if in all his travels he met a more enthusiastic audience.

The Central Bryan Club has issued the following

ADDRESS

To the Workingmen of St. Louis:

Are you in favor of Mark Hanna, who broke up the Seamen's Union? Who disorganized the railway unions of Illinois and Ohio? Who disrupted the Miners' Unions of Ohio and Pennsylvania? Who fought the iron moulders' organizations of the West? If not, join us.

Believing that the issues of the present Presidential campaign, so far as they effect workingmen, can best be presented to you by your fellow-workmen, and will be better appreciated by you in a short, concise form, we give our own reasons for supporting William J. Bryan for President of the United States.

I.—THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

The leading issue is the money question. Bryan advocates free coinage of silver.

Silver was demonetized in 1873 through bribery of Congress by Wall street and English bankers.

"The Bankers' Magazine" of August, 1873, published the notice that English bankers had contributed \$500,000 to send Banker Ernest Seyd to America.

In the "Congressional Record" April 9, 1872 (p. 2,304) is reported that the committee of Congress on Mint and Coinage had submitted the bill demonetizing silver to Banker Ernest Seyd, who had altered it to suit himself and other English bankers.

Further than this, Congressman Gilbert De La Maetyr testified that he had seen the original draft of the bill demonetizing silver, and that it was in the handwriting of Banker Ernest Seyd.

These are facts easily verified.

Do you suppose English bankers sent a \$500,000 slush fund into this country for the benefit of working people? Or do you believe it was a bribe to Congress for the benefit of English bondholders and their Wall street agents?

Following the demonetization of silver came the evils of a restricted monetary circulation, business failures, closing of factories, idle workmen and reduced wages, culminating in the great railroad strike of 1877.

It is claimed by the gold standard people that under free coinage silver mine owners and foreign silver owners will dump a lot of silver into the country's mints worth 53 cents and have it coined into 100 cents.

If this were entirely true, so much the better. There is no such thing as international money; they would have to spend their silver dollars here to make the difference, and this would bring a greater demand for the American farmers' and mechanics' products, open up factories now closed and give work to thousands now idle.

The American workingman does not spend his vacation in Europe, and American money is good enough for him.

Speculators could not gamble in money with free coinage of silver and gold as they do now in gold alone.

A vote for free silver is a vote against foreign bankers and Wall street Shylocks.

II.—INCOME TAX.

Thousands of so-called capitalists are professional Shylocks; their money is invested to escape taxation; it is never invested in any legitimate business; it gives employment to no workingman; it benefits none but the owners, causes stagnation in business, closes factories and mines and is a curse to the common people. The income tax law was created that this class of blood-suckers should pay their proportionate share of the public expense. The law was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, through influence of monopolists, and the question is now before the people—the highest tribunal of the land.

A vote for a graded income tax is a vote against plutocracy.

III.—NATIONAL BANKS.

The national banks of this country form a huge combined money monopoly, using the credit of the country to plunder the masses. It bribes our Congress, debauches our State Legislatures, and rules or ruins the business community at its pleasure. The farmer cannot move his crops, the mechanic cannot be employed, except upon terms that national bankers dictate. Within its sacred precincts, under the sanction of your laws, are concocted schemes of wholesale robbery that would land a private individual in the penitentiary. It has hitherto defied any and every law enacted, and is now daily violating the usury law of every State. It has become a rendezvous for the worst criminals in the world—those criminals who hold a perpetual license to legally rob the people. It fosters and fattens monopolies, trusts and combines.

A vote against the national banking system is a vote against monopoly.

William J. Bryan, candidate for President of the United States, has announced himself on these three questions as favoring the free coinage of silver, in favor of an income tax law, and against the national banking system.

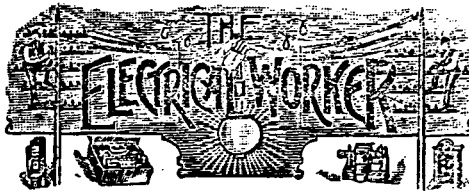
The above are cardinal principles fought for by workingmen who wish to better their condition. Therefore, setting aside, for the time being, all differences of party affiliation, we organized the Workingmen's Bryan Club of St. Louis, pledging ourselves to vote for William J. Bryan for President, that these principles may be gained, that the plutocrats and money Shylocks may be forced to take their hands from the throats of the workingmen, cease strangling industries; that our factories, workshops and mines may be opened up, an era of prosperity to all; that mechanics and laborers may not be forced to tramp the country in search of work, or starve in a land of plenty; that idle plutocrats may no longer revel in luxury at our expense and gild their vices with wealth wrung from the sweat of the wage slave's face.

Are you with us?

If so, attend our meetings every Tuesday night, at No. 604 Market street (Musicians' Headquarters), or send your name and address to the Corresponding Secretary.

Remember, membership costs nothing but what you are willing and able to contribute.

E. F. GREYSON, Corresponding Secretary, 6147 Columbia avenue



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AS THE ELECTRICAL WORKER teaches the men
 who do the work and recommend or order the
 material, its value as an advertising medium can
 be readily appreciated.

St. Louis, Mo., October, 1896.

W. N. GATES, - SPECIAL ADVERTISING AGENT,
 29 Euclid Avenue, CLEVELAND, OHIO.



The telegraphers' strike on the Canadian-Pacific has ended in a compromise in which, however, the men have won the main point they were contending for—recognition.

The Van Buren street (Chicago) push of labor skates are working quite a confidence game on Mark Hanna. Billy Pomeroy will get his roll before election day, and the fact that he will not be able to deliver the goods will not bother him.

New York City has more horse-car lines at present than all the other cities in the United States combined. The city has probably been so busy dictating the financial policy of the United States that it has not had time to improve its own street railway services. After the election in November, however, it will be relieved from its position as financial dictator, and can look after home improvement.

All the labor papers published in the United States, with one or two exceptions, are for Bryan and free silver, and trades unionists feel the same way almost to a man. To a certain extent the present campaign is a fight between organized capital and organized labor, and

is so regarded by the entire press of the country. If Mark Hanna wins in this election, after his treatment of organized labor; if the trusts, syndicates and money sharks will be successful, it will almost be useless for organized labor or the reformed forces of this country to ever again attempt to improve our condition through the ballot.

One of our press secretaries accuses the editor of expressing his political opinion in the "Worker." Party politics have always been excluded from the columns of the "Worker." This does not, however, exclude the discussion of economic subjects, for if a labor paper cannot discuss any of the great economic questions of the day simply because political parties have taken a stand on one side or the other, it is about time to discontinue the publication of such a paper. Our correspondent would have us pass resolutions advocating certain measures or reforms, but just as soon as some party adopts those measures in its platform, our lips must be sealed and we cannot advocate them any longer, because forsooth it would be party politics. Is it by following such a course that the English Trades Unionists have secured the passage of so many favorable laws?

Nearly every trade organization in the United States has gone on record in favor of free coinage of silver. The American Federation of Labor has so expressed itself in three conventions—Chicago, Denver and New York. "We favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1."

This question was laid before one of the great political parties, only to be rejected. The other great party having torn loose from Wall street, and the political bosses, came out squarely in favor of the free coinage of silver, and we cannot consistently see how we can now refrain from advocating that which our organization and all other organizations, as well as all the great statesmen of our country have advocated in the past, when there is a chance to put in force that which we have by resolutions advocated for years.

There are responsible positions in every city which our members could secure if better qualified. They have the practical knowledge necessary, but lack in general education and technical knowledge of their trade. City electricians are being appointed in different cities, yet very rarely from the ranks of our members, simply because they are not qualified or at least this lack of qualification is used against them. The education needed to qualify a large number of our members for responsible and lucrative positions can easily be acquired by a course of home study at a very small expense. There are a number of good schools that give instruction by mail, and among them the Correspondence School of Technology, Cleveland, O., takes high rank. This school offers special inducements to members of our organization, which will be furnished on application, and also makes the following proposition:

To Lodges of the Brotherhood:

We offer a course of six lectures, one each month, commencing in November, 1896, for \$24, for each lodge, for the entire course, provided a sufficient number

of lodges agree to take the course to warrant the expense of preparing same. Each lecture to be mailed on receipt of \$4.

The lecture consists of 12 to 16 pages of typewritten matter and diagrams. The subjects to be those especially interesting to you—such as wiring calculations, plans, rules, etc., and to be illustrated by many examples. Whoever you might appoint as lecturer would read the lecture and put the examples on the blackboard. Each lecture would take about one hour to deliver, and the ensuing discussion would occupy probably from one hour upwards.

If you desire such a series of lectures please write us promptly.

**THE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
 OF TECHNOLOGY,**
 Cleveland, O.

WHAT WILL THE HARVEST BE?

The present is no ordinary political campaign, in which the success of the ticket means the placing in power one of two parties with no more essential difference than there is between tweedledum and tweedle-dee. For years the great masses of the people have been dissatisfied with both the old parties, and as a protest against them the Populist party came into existence. The fundamental principles of the Populist party have been indorsed by all the great labor organizations of the country in their conventions or by a referendum vote. The year of grace 1896 opened the same as previous years, with little to cheer the hearts of the working people. The party in power, through its representatives in office, had betrayed the trust placed in it. It was conceded that the rival party would be successful this year, for since 1872 the party in power always suffered defeat at the following election. So it was the Republican party's turn to suck the public pap after a fast of four years. The party met in convention. The result is known to all. A new dictator had arisen in the political field. A platform had been prepared before the convention met. Enough of colored delegates were bought to secure its adoption, and the other delegates, all of whom in the past, even the chairman of the convention and the Presidential nominee, had raised their voices against the chief plank of the platform adopted, scrambled into the band wagon, save the noble few from the Far West, who walked out, and thus the campaign of 1896 opened.

The Democratic party met in Chicago. The same emissaries from the bankers, trusts, and syndicates who had controlled the St. Louis convention, tried to control this convention also, for in the past the essential planks of both parties were written by the same masterhand, and while the voters shouted for one or the other party, the bankers and monopolists sat on easy seat, knowing that no matter which side won, their interests were protected. They met a surprise party, however, in Chicago they had not expected. The great West and South were there determined for once to deal the cards. They had profited by Populist teaching during the past four years, and while not then prepared to go the full limit of the Populist platform, adopted its most important planks, and as if a watchful Providence had

taken compassion on the people of the United States, a hero arose in the hour of need to lead them on to victory.

When the Populist party met in St. Louis all that it could consistently do was to indorse the nomination of Wm. J. Bryan, which it did with a cheer that almost raised the roof from the auditorium hall. The Free Silver party, which was in session in St. Louis at the same time, also nominated Bryan, so that he became the standard bearer of three great parties or one new party, for the Democratic party of the past as represented by the party in power, has joined hands with the Republican party, which shows how little difference there was between those parties in the past, while the reform force of the United States are united in a new Democracy representing young America.

The campaign is drawing to a close. No citizen can remain neutral no more than he could in 1861. The issues at stake are just as great now as then. We are making history. Will a future Gibbons date the decline of the American Republic from 1896? It rests with the American voter to say on November 3.

The capitalists of the East to-day despise the common people. In their inner souls they say and feel that the wealthy should rule. They feel that the vote of the humble citizen should not be as important as their own—that he should, in fact, vote as they tell him, or not vote at all. In this campaign they control the press, the pulpit, and with unlimited money at their command expect to bribe, coerce, or intimidate enough voters to control the election. And then what? It does not require a prophet to answer.

J. T. K.

POWER VS. REFORM.

In the autobiography of the late Charles Biddle of Philadelphia, who was present when the Declaration of Independence was read in the courtyard at Philadelphia, is this interesting statement:

"There were very few respectable people present. Most of the wealthy citizens of New York and Philadelphia were opposed to it."

If the people of the colonies had waited for the wealthy and powerful to declare their independence of England, they would have waited until the crack of doom. If the plain people, in defiance of the abuse, the shrieks and insults of the wealthy and powerful, had not fought, sacrificed, hungered, thirsted and gone naked to win independence the battle of freedom would never have been fought.

We refer to this historical fact with regard to the wealthy people of colonial days not as a reflection on wealth, but as an illustration of the fight that is now being waged, and of every fight that has ever been waged or ever will be waged in behalf of political progress and reform. The people who profit by the existing order, who enjoy wealth, power and privilege under it, invariably struggle and use their wealth and power to maintain it. This is the law of nature, and hence is the law of society and politics.

The sharp members of society shape political ends to their advantage, and having so shaped them, are determined to keep them so, and denounce all who try to change them as disturbers and

revolutionists. They use the name of liberty and justice to oppose both.

These powerful elements are perfectly willing that the forms of equality and justice shall exist after they are adopted, as long as they have the substance of power and profit. They are willing that all shall possess the inalienable right to the pursuit of happiness, as long as they hog the happiness.

But, as someone has said, "the right to pursue happiness implies the right to catch up with it now and then." Prosperity, which means social happiness, has got out of reach of the plain people of this country and the political movement led by Bryan means that they are determined to catch up with it.—St. Louis Republic.

ADVICE TO PRESS SECRETARIES.

I would like to ask No. 61 through the "Worker" if it is still in existence. I see their name enrolled on page 15 of the "Worker," so I take it for granted they are still alive, but we are not notified to that effect by their press secretary.

Brothers of No. 61, at your next meeting kindly call your press secretary over and pinch him a few times to see if he is alive. If you find he still breathes, place a sheet of paper before him, place a pen in his hand, a bottle of ink on his desk and ask him if he will do his duty by writing a few lines to the "Worker" to let the brothers know that No. 61 is still in the ring.

I have repeatedly tried to hear from some of the members of No. 61, having written twice to Bro. Woodis and three times to Bro. Tubman without receiving an answer from either. It seems to me at election of officers the brothers should try and elect someone for press secretary who would do his duty. A press secretary is an important officer, as I know the boys all like to hear what is going on throughout the country, as well as improving our journal and making it interesting to read. If the press secretary neglects his duty let some member of his union write to the "Journal" once a month. There are unions that are seldom or never represented in the "Journal." Why thus? Pick up courage; let us hear from you if only a few lines. We will be glad to see your union represented, anyway.

In conclusion, I will say without entering into a discussion on politics, cast your votes solidly for W. J. Bryan for President of the United States. Think of the past, then pause a moment, and think of the future. What will it be if McKinley or any goldbug is elected? With best wishes for No. 61, I will close.

A. McFARLANE.

Chicago, Ill.

A. W. Kingsley, a lineman in the employ of the Rome (N. Y.) Electric Light Company, was instantly killed on September 17, while handling a live wire. He had been engaged in connecting a residence with the circuit, there being no current on. A little after 3 o'clock a terrific storm came up, and he sought shelter. After the storm had passed, he went at his work again. In the meantime the current had been turned on at the power house, and when Kingsley undertook to cut the wire to make the connection, he dropped dead in his tracks.

A DESERVED TRIBUTE.

The following from the Philadelphia "Ledger" is a deserved tribute to a modest, earnest toiler in the field of telegraphy:

By awarding one of its important prizes to Patrick B. Delany for his system of high-speed telegraphy, the Franklin Institute has given that invention an indorsement that carries confidence with it, for the institute is composed of men of high attainments and scrupulous integrity. It does not bestow its favors lightly, and before awarding such a prize as the Elliot Cresson Gold Medal, these scientific experts must be satisfied that the invention is practical and useful. It follows, then, that in the judgment of men who ought to know, Mr. Delany has given to the world a method by which from 1,000 to 2,000 words a minute may be telegraphed. Should the government adopt it, the question of postal telegraphy would be greatly simplified, if not solved. If, on the other hand, one or all of the great telegraph companies should adopt it and begin transmitting correspondence at a cost low enough to induce the people to use this method largely, the effect on the postal service would be very serious, as the branch of the service—the letter mail.

The Amalgamated Wood-Workers' International Union has placed the Quincy Showcase Works on the unfair list, and calls attention to this in a recent circular.

The American Federation of Labor has issued a call for a convention of musicians to meet in Indianapolis on October 19, to form a national union under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

On January 1, 1896, the total mileage of steam railroads in the United States was 179,821, and the mileage of street railways 15,956. The total capitalization of the steam railroads is about \$5,180,000,000 in stocks, and \$5,600,000,000 in bonds, and of the street railways \$825,000,000 in stock and \$525,000,000 in bonds.

The boycott against the Detroit Stove Works has been removed, the company having come to a satisfactory settlement with the polishers and mounters, reinstating all the old hands and letting the new men go. Jewel stoves and ranges are the leading brands made by this company, and they are now placed on the fair list.

The United Garment Workers of America recommend the following firms to the patronage of all who desire to purchase union overalls and cheap pants:

Sweet, Orr & Co., Newburgh, N. Y.
Hamilton, Carhartt & Co., Detroit, Mich.

C. B. Cones & Son Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

The Grove Mfg. Co., Oshkosh, Mich.

H. S. Peters, Dover, N. J.

Pierson & Son, 204 East Forty-third street, New York.

The above firms place the union label on all goods manufactured by them.

FROM OUR UNIONS.

UNION NO. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

St. Louis is decidedly in the swim. There has been more good union work done in the past month than ever before. The electrical workers have done their share. The trouble that has existed heretofore to an alarming extent, of stubbornness and petty jealousy, seems to be giving way to reason and debate, not as it was, rule or ruin. By this harmonious action, the work assigned to committees has been effectually assisted. Although not accepted as the paramount union, we have had Local Union No. 1 recognized as a body of mechanics that employers think to their advantage to choose from, and so far no complaints have reached us of any of the boys not giving satisfaction.

I have a "kick" to register against the editor of the "Electrical Worker." I claim that as editor he has no privilege to use the editorial columns to express his political opinion, but must confine himself to the organizations that have established and are keeping it up as their official journal. If a desire arises to express himself for any party, he can do so in the correspondence columns, and not editorially. There are members who belong to both sides of the political question, and as this is a free country, have the same rights. Our editor has overstepped his bounds, but must not be condemned for his fervor. I, for one, think he sincerely believes every word he has published is for the good of the order, and in his zeal he has overdone it. We are union men, congregated to assist and protect each other in a business way, and each have a voice in the manner of procedure.

As I am on record as a kicker, I will again let loose and this time it is to caution the brothers against one Robert G. Smith, who came to St. Louis and under pretense of having once been a member of the N. B. E. W. of A. he succeeded in getting into the good graces of Bro. E. T. Moore of No. 1, from whom he stole five dollars. Also, took one dollar from another brother, who was kind enough to tell him (Smith) to go to his (the brother's) pocket and take one of two half-dollar pieces that were there. He did not stop there, but defrauded the lady he was boarding with out of a gold watch and seventy-five cents. The lady asked him (Smith) to forward the watch to her sister and gave fifty cents to pay charges. Said Robert G. Smith returned shortly after leaving with the watch and reported the charges as seventy-five cents. Thereupon the lady gave the additional twenty-five cents. Such characters should be crowded off the earth. They do the craft more harm than a person would think at first glance. Therefore, brothers, brand him (Robert G. Smith), if ever you meet him and impress upon his mind that honesty is the best policy.

Labor Day of 1896 will be long remembered by all who were in St. Louis. Anyone not knowing the great extent of territory covered by the city and seeing the number of men in the separate parades would think that none of the male population but the aged and afflicted were at home. The Trades and

Labor Union had a large turn out. The banners flying, designating the several crafts, were numerous, and when mingled with Old Glory, was a most charming sight, and one that tended to create great enthusiasm. The picnic was a success and ran well into the night.

The Building Trades Council, as a body, had no parade, but the tin, sheet iron and cornice workers, plasterers and electrical workers resolved to show themselves, and did so in good style. The tanners were decked out in tin hats and canes, with here and there a lad carrying a miniature tool box and soldering pot. The banner, being made of tin, was decidedly the work of an artist, and blended well with a number of other smaller displays. The plasterers dressed in dark suits with brown hats were a very attractive body of men, and numbered pretty well up in three figures. Their banner siding up with Old Glory attracted many comments which were very favorable.

The Electrical Workers, with Bro. Chas. DeMarr as marshal, Bro. S. Chester, assistant marshal, and one hundred strong, were not far behind the best of them. As to attractiveness, they took the cake. Quite a number of the young ladies on the route lost their hearts to some particular member of the Electrical Workers, and if matters culminate as indications are now, there will be a number of weddings for the old bachelors to shake their feet at and afterwards go to their lonely quarters and bemoan their misfortunes.

Everything at the picnic went off as smoothly as if it had been oiled. There was nothing that could displease the most fastidious, and everyone retired well pleased with their day's sport. H. W. Steinbiss, secretary of Building Trades Council, was the busiest man on the grounds, and the success of the undertaking is owing to a great extent to his efforts.

The month past has been one of misfortune to a few of the brothers. Bro. Walter Canning, who took out his traveling card some time ago and bided himself to New York, where he was to have had a permanent job, but owing to the union's fee of \$25 being too much for his depleted exchequer was returning, and when a little below Nashville, Tenn., was going from one coach of the train to another as the train ran onto a curve. The lurch threw Bro. Canning to the ground, and when picked up it was found that his skull had been fractured and two ribs broken, which penetrated his lung. The railroad surgeon trepanned his head and set the ribs, fearing that his injuries were fatal, but at last accounts Bro. Canning was doing better than expected, and had so far recovered as to write a long letter to his wife, whom he left here to follow as soon as he earned sufficient money for the trip. Mrs. Canning was almost distracted until the letter arrived. She is much more resigned now. The accident occurred Tuesday, September 15.

Bro. Louis Williams can only kick with one leg now, but hopes to be able soon to use both, as he is improving rapidly from a broken leg received Wednesday, September 16, about 3:30 p. m. While working at the University Club, a carpenter very carelessly struck

the fourteen foot stepladder Bro. Williams was on, and knocked him off, which made Bro. Williams so angry that he jumped on his broken limb and drove the bone through the flesh. We hope to see Bro. Williams at the meetings again soon. The club members are very much worked up over the manner of the accident.

The saddest of all is yet to come. Bro. J. C. Myers of Kenosha, Wis., but a member of No. 1, while working for the East St. Louis Electric Light Company, was ordered to repair a wire on Main street, between Broadway and Railroad avenue, about 5 p. m. Saturday, September 19, and by some means received a shock which threw him from the pole, causing him to fall to the cinder walk, about twenty-eight feet, striking on the left side of his head, from which he died in about twenty minutes. The Electric Light Company did their duty, inasmuch as they had the body properly taken care of, and telegraphed to the relatives, receiving an answer from Kenosha, Wis., that the brother-in-law would be down to take charge of the body. A number of the brothers of No. 1 visited the remains and expressed a willingness to do all they could, but the relatives needed no help, but expressed themselves well pleased to see such fraternal feeling existing.

Everything points to the advantage of organization and the possibility of needing assistance; we cannot say how soon an accident may happen. As we all know, there are many every day, and who knows but he may be the next. Therefore, brothers, keep your dues paid up and attend the meetings that you may add to the general discussion your own opinion. Also be in benefit if misfortune overtakes you.

The Committee on Reading Room have secured the quarters formerly occupied by the Building Trades Council, Room No. 14, 218 North Eighth street, and secured prices on chairs and furnishings. Now, should any of the brothers drift into St. Louis, they will be able to find some of the boys around the room, and employers will find a board with names and addresses of the unemployed, and can make their pick.

Hoping to see the day that there will be no capable electrical worker outside of the N. B. E. W. of A., and always ready to do my utmost to further the object of organized labor, I remain the same old kicker,

W. S. PEEBLES, Press Secretary.

UNION NO. 6, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

"Sixteen to One and Bryan" is the watchword with a great many of the boys. They seem to think there is a scarcity of silver, and I believe they would like to have some, thinking, perhaps, Mr. Bryan would, by his election, show them an easier road to prosperity than by climbing poles. There are also a few of us who think McKinley and sound money, with protection, will give us a chance to climb poles and earn good hard 100-cent dollars, and since soft silver and hard gold is the question at present, news not gold is at a premium, so your humble servant, the Press Secretary, considers his position serious, as the brothers have scanned the pages of the two last "Workers" very closely

and failed to find any news from No. 6, so something has to be done.

Well, Brothers Rush and Manning have been camping over in Mill Valley, about twenty miles from Frisco, and a lovelier place for a month's vacation than Mill Valley is cannot be found in California. And as those popular brothers have Local No. 6 very much at heart and care more for the society of its members than others, they concluded to make arrangements for a private picnic for the members of No. 6. The invitation was tendered at the first regular meeting in August and was accepted, and a committee was appointed to notify the members what Sunday it should take place. The brothers, with the assistance of Brother Gray (who, by the way, is constable of the Valley), went to work and erected a dancing platform, erected tents for the accommodation of the members' families, and furnished a band of music, and everything being ready, the committee was ordered to notify the members to come over Sunday, September 6th, and if convenient, bring lunch. Well, it was a surprise, the way they turned out. They all stayed at home except six. The reason why was never explained. The day was lovely, but perhaps, the day before being the fifth, the explanation may be found in that; but those who did go enjoyed themselves and danced with the lovely girls of the valley until we nearly missed the last boat for home.

Sunday, September 13th, the Knights of the Red Branch held a picnic at Shellmound Park, Berkeley. Some of the members went over to see James Cameron, the champion climber of the Pacific Coast, as well as champion tug-of-war man of the Coast, take part in a great international tug of war between the Knights of the Red Branch and the Spring Valley Waterworks of San Francisco. Brother Cameron was anchor man for the Knights, who defeated the Spring Valley in 36 seconds. The prize was a half-barrel of beer.

Brother Bentley contested in the fat men's foot race, and came in third. Too fat.

No. 6 can boast of more all-round athletes in every profession than any other local in the country. We have two of the greatest reel dancers this side of the Rocky Mountains—Brothers Bentley and Cameron. They invented and patented by themselves a dance. It is named "Tim Flinnigan," and held in great esteem by all linemen.

One of our new members, Brother Rhys, set a splendid example for No. 6. He got lonesome, and in his sorrow his mind wandered back to those cold winter nights, and a repetition stared him in the face. He laid the matter before his sweetheart; she agreed he was right, and now the two are one. We wish them luck.

Brother Barnhardt is back to work again. He was eight weeks on the sick list, but is now all right.

A gang for the Phone came in from the country the other day. They expect to go out in a few days.

On a phone pole on Buchanan street, you could observe a man working with a feverish haste to complete his task, and as his massive form swung from cross-arm to cross-arm the pole trembled under his mighty weight. The hour was 5 p. m. The man was Atwood.

One of Frisco's old linemen came back

from Oregon the other day, where he has been on a prospecting tour of the gold mines. His name is Joe Clink. He has clinkers on his face.

Brother Slone has been laid up with blood poison in both hands for two months. Just got well and went to work the other day. The second day, coming down a pole, he sprained his ankle. He has hard luck. He says this is an unlucky year. He is a new member and not entitled to sick benefit. We hope his luck will change soon.

A. C. JOHNSON,
Press Secretary.

UNION NO. 9, CHICAGO, ILL.

As this will be the last edition of the "Worker" until after the election, it is necessary to impress on your minds the power that there is left with you in the ballot, which you should never fail to use, as it is a sacred right, and all law-abiding citizens should not fail to take advantage of it, and vote for his interests, and should all laborers do this, we will declare a second Independence for ourselves and thereby the nation. If, on the other hand, the money power is allowed to win, we will be compelled some time to declare our independence otherwise than through the ballot, and at the same time have great difficulty in making an existence until that time shall have arrived. Brothers, this is the most important election since 1860, as this fight is not sectional, but is with the whole people. The class of people who have handled the Government affairs for the last twenty-five years have drifted so far from the people that produce everything, that it is nearly impossible to make a bare living, much less save or lay up anything for the future. Under the condition of things at the present time, a man with a position is not more than a mile from being a tramp, as there are about one-half of our men out of employment, and this holds true of all trades, while you can look around in every city and see great mansions on every side, with from two to six carriages of every description standing around, with coachmen dressed up like monkeys, and you ask who lives there. Oh, that man, you say, is worth two or four millions of dollars. Did you ever stop to think what a sum a million was, and how long it would take to earn it? Well, if you should happen to get \$5,000 a year and worked for that sum for just 200 years and saved it all, you would have just one million dollars. John Sherman has been in Congress forty years at a salary of \$5,000 per year, except the time he was in the Cabinet, for which he received \$8,000, and he is quoted at \$12,000,000. Just think of it. Class legislation and thievery only made it possible to do this. Now, who did these people rob when they robbed the Government. They surely robbed the laborers of the nation, for labor produces all wealth. Now, when you have a chance to better your condition and make it impossible for a man or set of men to accumulate such sums, for your own sake and humanity at large, vote for W. J. Bryan, and let Americans rule America.

I trust that all the Electrical Workers throughout the land have studied this question, and I hope that all will cast

their vote as all Americans should, for their own country and for their own people, and thereby in 1896 emancipate the white slaves. C. D. HATT.

UNION NO. 17, DETROIT, MICH.

The members of No. 17 congratulate Bro. J. T. Kelly, our editor, on the improved style and form of the last journal. The columns under the head of "Present and Prospective Work" are a splendid feature, as a traveling brother will know the best part of the country to head for. The electrical subjects are very instructive, and in the editorial department we are all given some good advice. I hope all brothers will heed it. We consider the "Electrical Worker" a "splendid trade journal"; may its shadow never grow less.

Labor Day was celebrated here in great style. The brothers were out in force. We had two fine floats, each drawn by four horses, and fixed up with poles, wires, lamps, telephones, and, in fact, almost everything in the electrical business, and, although we did not get first prize, still the judges and the daily press all gave us honorable mention. Both the Committees on Parade and Amusement in our union are to be congratulated on the way they conducted affairs.

The special games for prizes under the auspices of No. 17 were too numerous to mention separately here, so I will simply give the names of the prize winners, some of whom won three or four prizes apiece: F. Campbell, T. Forbes, D. McKay, D. Confue, J. G. Forbes, P. Armstrong, G. Harrison, C. Lapworth, G. Beamer and T. Worden, all good union men and true.

Bro. Henry Hatt of Philadelphia was at our meeting, and gave us a speech, and some advice, which he is well able to do, as he has been all over this great country and has come in contact with every kind of people. Bro. James Runkle and Henry Hatt went to Ohio in September on business, but are now back with us again.

In Memoriam.

Whereas. Our esteemed and worthy brother, Bert Henry has been removed from our ranks by the will of the Most High, and that whilst we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we do not the less mourn the loss of our beloved brother, and with great sorrow it becomes our duty to record his death; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this the hour of their affliction; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his relatives; also a copy be spread upon our minutes, and sent to our official journal for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

G. H. BEAMER,
GEO. E. HARRISON,
PHIN ARMSTRONG,
Committee.

We were much pleased with the letter last month from the pen of Bro. C. D. Hatt of No. 9 on the silver question. He handled it well, and as this will be the last journal before election, I would call attention to another great issue in the silver platform and favored by Mr. Bryan—the income tax law. The taxes to-day are levied on the poor, out of all

proportion to what they are on the rich, and if it keeps on we will have conditions here like in France when the aristocracy ruled with a rod of iron, and fiercely fought attempts to make them pay taxes on their great fortunes. The common people bore the burden. Now, see what our aristocracy did in this country two years ago, when an attempt was made to have them pay an income tax. They fought the law bitterly and brought such pressure to bear that the Supreme Court declared the law unconstitutional. Justice, indeed! And now the burden is growing heavier than ever on the stooping shoulders of the poor. What will be the outcome? In France it ended in a bloody revolution. The people rose in their might after being ground down beyond endurance, and the gutters ran red. Will history repeat itself in this country? Let us hope not, and it will not if we elect for our chiefs men who believe in equal rights to all, special privileges to none. Union men and brothers, don't forget that the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 was indorsed by our great mother, "the American Federation of Labor."

And now, all sister locals, No. 17 gives you all a hearty handshake until after election. May the best man win.

DAN E. ELLSWORTH,
Press Secretary.

UNION NO. 19, CHICAGO, ILL.

No. 19 has no numerical increase to report, and I want to know whether it is McKinley or whether it is Bryan that is doing it. I heard one say the trimmers were scared of their jobs, but he spoke through his hat; another, that we needed better organization, but he was a crank; and a third, that a bird in the hand was worth two in the bush, and a wire man did not throw good money after bad, and once bit, twice shy, and a burnt dog dreads the fire, and when we asked him wherefor he told us what we knew, he replied because we appeared not, as yet, to have been told enough. And so, not to make him madder, we turned away to say the poor guy had lost his wits entirely. Just to think of a fellow claiming that the character of the previous service, or the steadiness of the current, or the profit of the circuit, or the brightness of the lights, have anything to do with the number of new customers, when everyone knows that it is McKinley who is going to make the boom for the workingman and that Bryan would starve the lot of us in a year, and that it is Bryan who is going to break the collar that is strangling the laborer, and that McKinley would pull it in another hole. So it is no one in the world but Bryan and McKinley, and I shall always admire (from afar) the devotion that these two gentlemen command from many of our brothers, who, to break the collar that is strangling the laborer of the States, or to get the boom for the workingman in general, gladly pay the opportunities of learning their trades and of holding a job from the boss.

Bro. Mallow, our Vice President, was hurt by the cars, but is about again.

Our By-law Committee still reports progress, and from the number of times

it takes to report, there must be a lot of it.

Our delegate to the head of the City Light declares the civil service averse to its men being "led into politics," and our charter is to have a frame with a glass in front.

Where is No. 5's Press Secretary? I do not think it is right to give me all the work of inquiring for him. He is liable to get used to it. Someone else please ask as well. There are many who would like to hear from our sister in New York.

DUNCAN PEARCE,
Press Secretary.

UNION NO. 22, OMAHA, NEB.

Our State Fair has come and gone. Although the exhibits were good, the Fair was not the financial success it was hoped to be. The street illumination during Fair week, with thousands of colored incandescent lamps and hundreds of arc lights, was a credit to the city. The County Court House was illuminated with about two hundred incandescent lights, and was decorated with bunting and hundreds of flags in Ak-Sar-Ben colors, red, green and yellow, and over the north entrance hung the Union coat of arms, illuminated by 150 miniature lamps, which was one of the most attractive designs in the city. The City Hall put in about 300 additional lights this year, making a total of about 800. The "Bee" building, Boston Store and New York Life put up displays similar to last year. The Millard Hotel, Nebraska Telephone Company, Continental Clothing Company and Kiplinger's cigar store are worthy of mention, as their displays were attractive. A number of the stores had lights in their show windows with the Ak-Sar-Ben colors, which had a pleasing effect.

Our display in the civic and military parade, September 1st, in which each member carried a cane bearing three lights of the Ak-Sar-Ben colors, which were operated by a switch, which threw on the lights alternately, attracted a great deal of attention and a good many cheers along the line of march. The "World-Herald" gave us a great puff, and "Captain" Caster his due amount of credit next morning.

The Ak-Sar-Ben parade September 3d, consisting of twenty floats, representing gods and goddesses of ancient mythology, was the finest ever witnessed in the city, and did great credit to its promoters, the Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben.

We expect that work will be slack in the city for a time, as the rush for the Fair is over, although we understand the Nebraska Tel. Co., which has a gang working in Western Iowa at present, will extend their toll lines in Nebraska, which, we hope, will make work for a number of men this fall.

Browning, King & Co. are remodeling their store and putting in lights similar to those in their large Eastern houses.

The Western Union expects to send out two or three gangs soon.

Our members have worked nights and Sundays getting ready for the Fair, and are glad it is over, so they can have some time for themselves.

The boys who wired and put up the Continental sign deserve special credit for the time they took in wiring and putting up the sign, as the work was done

in a little more than half the time such work usually requires.

Bro. Caster is improving and will probably be able to go to work again in a few weeks.

PRESS SEC'Y, NO. 22.

UNION NO. 27, BALTIMORE, MD.

We are not suffering near so much with heat in Baltimore as we are with poverty or business depression. It seems that everything works wheel within a wheel, and the big wheel has stopped for want of current, necessitating the stopping of all the rest of them, and the big wheel is the Political Ring. They are all talking about silver and gold, and they are all advocating their personal profits. Some are (apparently) sympathizing with the poor workingman. I would like to know what has prompted the rich man to interest himself so much about the poor workingman. Boys, it is not you—it is your vote and your influence. I hope the right way will be adopted, and I think work will be more plentiful for us all.

Some of our boys have left town in search of work, although they only lost a few days. They saw no prospects and came to a quick decision what they would do. We wish them much success.

The proposed railroad from Baltimore to Washington seems to be progressing very slowly, and I think they have postponed completing it until the spring of 1897. They have been going to erect poles and string wires so many times, that we don't pay any attention to such rumors any more.

CHAS. P. TAYLOR,
Press Secretary.

UNION NO. 34, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

It has been some time since No. 34 contributed a letter to the "Worker," for reasons that are too numerous to mention.

We are having very hard times here at the present. No. 34 men cannot get a job on their cards, and if they want to work they must go to New York City and put up \$25.00 and join No. 3. This does not include outside men. Just what we predicted some time ago has come to pass, and No. 5 has been swallowed up and devoured by No. 3, and Billy Ivory can now flap his wings and crow. This could all have been avoided had we been granted the privilege of working according to our charter, and maintaining our Local as a mixed union.

The E. B. can see their mistake now, when it is nearly too late to mend the breach. I would advise out-of-town brothers to keep away from New York and Brooklyn unless they wish to pay \$25.00 to No. 3 to join.

We had our picnic here on the 27th of August, and, while we did not have a big crowd, we cleared our expenses all right, and will have a few dollars to put in our treasury when we are all settled for tickets.

We had a pole-climbing contest. First prize, gold medal; second prize, pair of nickel-plated spurs. First prize won by Wm. H. McDonald, time 55 seconds; Chas. King, second prize, 56 seconds. There were three 35-foot sticks placed 100 feet apart, and each man had to push a button on top of each and mount and leave the pole at least four feet from the ground.

Hand-line throwing contest came next. Geo. Schaeffer, first prize, silver medal; Wm. H. McDonald, second prize, nickel pliers. Shoe race, Chas. Cheeks, pair of shoes. No second prize. Quarter mile run, won by Mr. Thos. Kelly, prize \$2.00 in cash.

•We had a very good time, and expect our next picnic will be a success financially.

We are very much pleased to say that we had a visit from Grand President H. W. Sherman. At one meeting he gave us the authority to again become a mixed Local.

E. W. LATHAM,
Secretary Pro Tem.

UNION NO. 35, BOSTON, MASS.

I do not wish to enter into any political controversy through the columns of the "Electrical Worker," but it surprised me to hear some of our brothers advocating the gold standard with such fervency, when it is plain to be seen that our most inveterate enemies are enlisted in that same cause. It seems to be an act of self-destruction that any working man should advocate a cause that has for its chief engineer one of the most radical oppressors of labor that could exist. Who was it that reduced the wages on the great lakes from \$1.85 a day to \$1.25? Who destroyed the Lake Seamen's Union? Who was it that stood by and watched the coal and iron miners and their families starve? I will answer—MARK HANNA. Who are his aids? Such men as Perry Belmont, J. D. Rockefeller, and the house of Rothschilds, builders of trusts and monopolies. If I could see my way to uphold such a coterie of workmen's friends, I do not think that I could look a workingman in the face without a blush of shame.

I have just received the report of Carroll D. Wright, and according to his figures each wage-earner of America produces wealth to the amount of \$1,888 a year. He receives in wages \$347, leaving a balance of \$1,541 to the monopolists, for surely several monopolists appropriate this difference between wealth produced and wealth paid in wages. Now, in my estimation, such figures must be astounding to the workingman who understands them, and then to think that they will be so foolish as to destroy their freedom for the sake of such radical capitalists, it almost makes one wish that he had never been born. Brothers, arouse yourselves to the situation, and remember that if Wm. J. Bryan is defeated, it is a defeat for organized labor.

E. COLVIN,

Fourth Grand Vice President.

SPOKES FROM THE HUB.

The readers of the "Journal" are convinced that No. 35 is without a press secretary. We have a press secretary, but he don't press worth a cent, from a journalistic standpoint. I take it for granted that he is on an Arctic expedition, with a view of decorating the North Pole (or any other pole with a yellow tinge) a brilliant white. The knowing ones claim that our "genial Dan" is in Charlestown in the midst of the political gale, which at present sweeps the Bunker Hill district at a ratio of 16 to 1.

Bro. Colin Chisholm, a devoted student in X rays, has been applying this new invention on everything with a trace of

suspicion of containing anything worthy of experiment. In the course of his exhaustive study, his rays penetrated one object worthy of his special attention, and as a result Bro. Chisholm pays two board bills, and is convinced that the road of the single man is macadamized with misfortune. We wish you success, and may joy be yours.

Labor Day parade in Boston surpassed all previous records. It is estimated that fifteen thousand participated. It marks an epoch in the history of unionism in the hub not to be forgotten. This display, the bone and sinew of Boston and vicinity, was witnessed by a vast multitude, who cheered the paraders as they wended their way through the various streets to the music of fifty bands that took part in the grand event. We sincerely hope that the pageantry of the working forces may prove an object lesson to those who are not of the union fold to lose no time to apply to their respective trades unions and become members of this grand movement, so that in 1897 our number will be increased forty per cent. Gov. Walcott, Mayor Quincy and other notables, appeared on the scene in order to take in the situation, and expressed their surprise at the fine showing made by the different crafts.

All the Boston dailies were in evidence the following morning with praiseworthy comments on the massive strength of the labor force.

Mr. Geo. Cameron of the N. E. T. Co. was no doubt surprised at the showing made by Local No. 35, and would not follow the example of Gov. Walcott or Mayor Quincy in congratulations, but at once evinced a disposition to thin out our ranks, and as a result discharged three men the following morning. China is not the only country in the world that can boast of producing a cheap labor "Li Hung Chang." His doctrine of imported material "if cheap" is taking root in Boston to an alarming extent. It would be well for this country if the Pullmans, the Plants, the Fricks, and the Camerons, who espouse his cheap labor agitation, would emigrate to the flowery kingdom, as there will be no room for such curiosities on this continent in the course of a few years.

We are going to have our annual dance come off early in January. We hope that all the brothers will take an active part and make this the grandest event in our existence as an organization.

LINEMAN.

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, wish to bring to public notice, and more especially to the Wardens of Sing Sing and Auburn prisons, where electricity is used in dealing death to murderers, that in case of failure of the current to do its work, to send the condemned to Boston, and between the boatswain chair used in clipping cable for the N. E. Tel. Co. and the iron lamp posts of the Boston Electric Co. instantaneous death is guaranteed.

KILLEM & CO., Boston.

UNION NO. 36, SACRAMENTO, CAL.

I failed to appear in last month's "Worker," it being State Fair time, and we were all kept pretty busy. Things are not as lively in Sacramento as a month ago, but we cannot complain, as pretty nearly all the boys are working.

The Power people are doing nothing at present. The Yuba Ditch Company are cross-arming for the city business, and I guess it will be a race to see who gets the street lighting for next year.

I have a very sad accident to report. Thomas O'Brien, a lineman in the employ of the Sunset Telephone Company, met death in a tragic manner last week, being electrocuted by coming in contact with a live wire. O'Brien, together with Bros. Erwin and Hornstein, were engaged in putting in a telephone wire in the building on the northwest corner of Seventh and J streets. O'Brien, with the wire in hand, climbed a telephone pole on the west side of Seventh street, about forty feet north of J street, to connect with the main wire. Half way up he deposited the free end of the wire on the tin-covered awning which surrounds the building, and, still retaining the wire, continued his ascent. When he reached the cross arm he leaned over to make the connection, and in doing so his body rested upon a live wire, the joint of which had not been properly insulated. This wire belongs to the Capital Gas Company, is a very old one, and is spliced in several places. At the joint with which O'Brien's body came in contact, fully three-quarters of an inch of the wire protrudes from its wrappings. It was upon this joint that O'Brien's body rested, the heart being directly over the exposed portion of the wire. As he touched the joint, the circuit was completed, and 1,000 volts, alternating current, passed through his body, shocking him to death. Bro. Erwin, who was standing on the awning beneath O'Brien, heard the latter utter one piercing cry, and, looking up, saw his companion clutching the pole in the grip of death. A tiny blue flame was playing about the joint, and a second later O'Brien's clothing was ignited. Erwin attempted to pull the unfortunate man from the pole, but the moment he touched the lifeless body, he received a severe shock, but finally succeeded in loosening his death grip and landing him on the awning.

O'Brien was a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., and 37 years of age. He came to Sacramento several days ago, and had just started to work for the Sunset Telephone Company. Some of the boys here say he formerly belonged to a local in Philadelphia, and if so, we would like to hear if they know anything of his relatives, as he had no relatives on the coast that we know of.

R. M.,

Press Secretary.

UNION NO. 38, CLEVELAND, O.

Well, I scarcely know what to say, but as No. 38 will have to be represented, and it is left to me, although I think there are brothers in No. 38 who could fill this position much better than I can.

Cleveland buried another martyr on Sunday, September 27th. Thos. Evans was shot by a scab some time ago at the Brown Hoist strike, and had lingered for months, and at last God saw fit to relieve him of his pain, and, although it was a stormy day, there was a very large funeral. It was estimated that 8,000 union men, with bands, accompanied the remains to their last resting place.

There is very little work in Cleveland at present. The Home Telephone Co. is laying conduit at present, and it is expected that they will be needing men next spring, but as they have been two

years in starting, it is hard to say to what extent they will build.

Bro. Botsford of No. 1 is in Cleveland at present.

Oh! about that banner—I promised to let you know. Well, we turned out on Labor Day and made quite a show, but we were not in it. Why, there were unions there that a military company would do well to take example from. If there had been a dozen banners, they could have been deservingly distributed.

IRA MISNER,
Press Secretary.

UNION NO. 40, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Well, here goes for a mighty effort. No. 40 is in good shape, and all members are employed at present. The St. Joseph Light and Traction Co. has about finished putting in their new tracks on Edmond street and Frederick avenue, and will soon commence to move the tracks between their car sheds and King Park. These tracks are at present on the side of the roadway, and will be moved to the center. The new telephone exchange of the Missouri and Kansas Telephone Co. is fast nearing completion, and the company expects to occupy its new building before cold weather. Bro. Snodgrass is very busy at present. His specialty is inside wiring and motor work. He is figuring on putting in an isolated plant for a business firm in this city. Bro. Martin is pushing the new Telephone Co. (Harrison) right along, and is getting a good share of the business. Bro. Scott is keeping the old company (Bell) in good shape, and is evidently onto his job.

The long-drawn-out contest for the position of City Electrician is settled at last. Mr. W. C. Stewart having secured the plum. No. 40 did her best to get a Union man into the position, but for reasons given below we failed. About the first action of Mr. Stewart was a very pleasing one to the boys. It was the promotion of Bro. W. E. Gorton to the position of engineer, at a salary of \$80.00 per month. It is our opinion that Mr. Stewart could not have found a more capable man for the place. The race for City Electrician should be a lesson to the members of No. 40, and every other electrical Union. The greatest drawback for any of our candidates was in their neglected education.

We recommend the Correspondence School of Technology of Cleveland, O. This school offers the opportunity to any brother to obtain a technical education at a very small cost. It is a good thing. Push it along.

We notice in our last "Worker" where a brother said something about Mark Hanna smiling over the election. From the history of the man, it is exactly what he would do, for he always smiles after gaining a victory over Union labor. Brothers, wouldn't it be nice to see Mark Hanna with a Cabinet portfolio in his hand and a broad smile on his face? I guess nit.

ED MCCARTHY,
Press Secretary.

UNION NO. 41, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

I will open the switch once more, but with a slight drop of potential, which arises from the fact that No. 41 is not very busy at present. It seems, for some reason or other, that the "biz" is gradually on the decline here. You do

not hear of any big work going on anywhere. Certainly here and there are small jobs, which last two or three weeks, and then comes a lay off for just as long, and on these "rush" jobs we are compelled to work beside linemen and carpenters, who call themselves wiremen, and, in fact, more non-union men than union men get work on these jobs, because they offer themselves for \$2 per day. Every week a kick is made about this, and it is talked over, but no great effort is made to suppress it (save by a few officials of No. 41). With what members we have we could easily prevent this if they would only stick together more. That is, to say "No," and at the same time mean it.

We added a new light last meeting night, Bro. Frank P. Irvine being duly initiated.

Bro. W. H. Etter of No. 53 paid us a visit some time ago, but found us with a big debate before the house, consequently we could not devote as much time to the visiting brother as we would have liked. But, come again, one and all. We are not likely to have such a serious question soon again.

Bro. Broadhurst, I take great pleasure in announcing, has left the hospital for Atlantic City, where he will build up his health, and soon appear among us again.

Bro. W. Jack Marland has resigned his position as recording secretary, and Bro. E. H. B. Chew as delegate to Building Trades Council for reasons best known to themselves. Bro. Chew was then elected recording secretary, and Bro. Ed Franks was elected delegate to the Building Trades Council, and subsequently elected vice president of that council.

I do not wish to say much more about politics, in view of the fact that I feel perfectly safe in predicting a big majority for McKinley and Hobart, and by the time you hear from No. 41 again you will all know how it went.

There goes a good thing. My light is out.

D. S. LOCHER,
Press Secretary.

UNION NO. 45, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Having missed connection on my last two letters, I will try and make up for it in this and future communications.

No. 45 still lives. Herald it to the world!

On the 9th inst. the Western Union and Trolley boys, all members of 45, met on the East Side grounds to engage in a game of baseball. Loud talk and high bets were indulged in until the game opened, and then every muscle was strained and every trick known to ball players was put into use, both sides swearing to win or die in the trench. Up to the eighth inning fortune favored the Western Union; more bets were made and more loud talk was hurled at the almost discouraged trolleyites. But in an unlucky moment the Western Union pitcher fell to the ground, gasping for breath, the bottom having dropped out of him. Brother John Fassett was chosen to succeed him. Loud shouts rent the air. "We have the game! Give up! Who can stand before the lightning bolts of this mighty Jove?" roared the Western Union men. But there's an echo to every yell, and soon the ball was being chased from point to point, and the Trolleyites cheered faintly at first, then, en-

couraged by the addition to their score, went to work with a will and knocked Mr. Fassett out of the box, winning the game by a score of 7 to 11.

Crestfallen, weary and sore, the West-ernites wended their way to their several humble habitations, while the Trolleyites to a man remained on the ground and partook of the good cheer which they had won, and finally joyfully repaired to their homes, where, around the evening table, they told their families the story of their "famous victory."

There is an impression in the minds of members that Brer Fassett is a better orator than a ball player, and, furthermore, there is a rumor afloat, which your correspondent is compelled to take cognizance of and repeat here, that Mr. Fassett threw the game. This rumor is borne out by evidence—Mr. Fassett appearing in a new suit of clothes a few days after.

Labor Day has come and gone, and I am happy to say that the Electrical Workers were not missed from the grand parade. One hundred and six men were in our ranks, and a better showing was never made by any body of men in this city. Our flag was carried by Brother Love, who asked for the honor. He is the oldest member of our local, and a veteran of the Civil War, and as he proudly carried "Old Glory" before us no one doubted that, should occasion demand, he would fight again as fiercely for the flag he loves so well as he did when his blood was warmer and his step more elastic.

Our new banner, which, by the way, is one of the handsomest in the State, was intrusted to the hands of Brother Marshall. No better hands could have waved it aloft; no heart truer to the principles of our brotherhood walked beneath or followed it than this sturdy standard-bearer. Long may he live to wave the standard of our order whenever the foe attacks us.

Last, but not least, is Brother Theodore Liesinger, who acted as our Grand Marshal. Never, since the days of Von Moltke or Ney, has a marshal shown a more dignified front or marched with a greater soldierly bearing than this genial brother. His words of command were clear-cut and decisive; his eagle eye detected the laggard, and woe to him that lost the step. He is a born general, and should Uncle Sam ever need a general of a division, 45 will recommend him to a man.

We have been exceedingly fortunate as to health and accidents. We have but one member laid up, that being Brother William Hoffman, who fell from a step-ladder last week and fractured his right leg in two places. He is at present able to get around on crutches, but will not be able to resume work for some time.

The Niagara Falls power line is moving slowly, but will be completed by November 1st, as their contracts call for the delivery of 1,000-horse power on that date.

Work in this city is scarce, yet many are coming here seeking it. I would advise the brothers that it is only spending car fare for nothing.

The 1,000-horse power to be delivered on November 1st will all be taken by the trolley line. By spring other power will be received, and the many changes from steam to electric plants will give work to a large number.

I note that Brother Locher, Press Secretary of the Quaker City, winds up his otherwise interesting letter with a political harangue, which had better been left out, and then remarks: "It is not my intention to get mixed up in a political discussion." Brother Locher is not qualified to teach the entire Brotherhood of Electrical Workers what has caused the hard times, or their duties as American citizens as good as himself. Whether the "crown of thorns and cross of gold" is forgotten, Brother Locher, from his Republican nest, is not a competent judge. We have heard of paid emissaries among the railroad brotherhood. Is Brother Locher sucking the teat of the Republican fund in Philadelphia? If so, he has no space entitled to him in the "Worker" for that purpose. When he speaks of Mr. Bryan's "brilliant oratory and taking figures of speech" he only pays the same compliment that millions are doing every week, as they believe him to be honest and sincere.

If Brer Locher wants to enter further into the subject in the "Worker," we will give him plenty of it, but not in our capacity as Press Secretary.

W. H. KELLY,
Press Secretary.

UNION NO. 66, HOUSTON, TEX.

As I have been elected Press Secretary of No. 66, I will now endeavor to let the brothers know that we are still holding a high hand. Things have been running very smoothly lately, all brothers being at work, but there is no demand for any more men at present.

The Labor Unions of Houston celebrated Labor Day in grand style by having a parade in the morning, and nearly all were represented by a decorated float, and in the evening had a grand picnic and dance, along with other contests and prizes, at Forest Park. It was largely attended, and everybody seemed to enjoy themselves in grand style. No. 66 was represented in the parade with a suitably decorated float. On the front end we had a pole with an arc lamp and hood complete. On the rear end we had a telephone pole, cross-armed and everything complete, with an improved long-distance telephone on one side, while on the other side was a local telephone. We also had incandescent lamps distributed in suitable places over the float, with call bells, motors, fans, wire, and many other articles connected with the electrical business. The float was followed by fourteen electrical workers dressed in uniform, wearing white sweaters and gray caps, making a very creditable appearance in the parade.

This being the first time the Electrical Workers had ever made a display on Labor Day, it made a favorable impression upon the people. We wish to return thanks to such of the contractors and managers in Houston as were enterprising enough to furnish us with material and apparatus needed for decorating our float.

We are sorry to say there are some contractors in Houston who are so blinded by prejudice that they cannot see any advantage to themselves in forwarding the endeavors of their workmen to make a creditable display of the electrical business. However, we are glad to note that the Electrical Workers of Houston have attracted the favorable at-

tention of many of the best people of the city. The members of No. 66 all deserve credit for the interest they took in the general Labor Day celebration.

The members of No. 66 are a unit in the support of free silver. They are all men of intelligence, who read and think for themselves, and fail to see where prosperity can come to the working people through a gold standard and contracted currency. I see Texas classed in some of the gold standard papers as a doubtful State. If some of them would send a correspondent here who would tell the truth about the real sentiments of the people on the silver question, the only thing that would remain in doubt would be whether Texas would send her old-time 100,000 majority for silver or make it more. The people of Texas are alive on this subject, and will be heard from in November.

We were pleased to see Bro. Perry Wood with us on Labor Day. He is an old member of No. 66, but is now working in Galveston, and transferred his membership to No. 71 of that place. Bro. Paxton, another one of our old members, who is now manager for the S. W. T. & T. Co. at Yocum and Victoria, was over to see us a few days ago.

W. V. FISK,
Press Secretary.

UNION NO. 67, QUINCY, ILL.

The first thought that strikes us in looking over the "Worker" is, "Why are not more Unions represented?" What's the matter, Bro. Press Secretaries? Why don't you all say a little, any way? I often think, in reading over the letters, if I could write like some of the Press Secretaries can, I would give Bro. Kelly enough items to keep him up late nights setting type. Some of the Press Secretaries write like ex-newspaper men, and know how to express their thoughts much better than we do. So let's hear from all.

News is scarce with me this time, as I have been unable to leave the house on account of rheumatism for about three weeks. But the boys are very good about coming in. Some of them come every day, which shows a kindly feeling.

The other brothers are all working, as far as I know. Bro. A. B. Otis went to Clayton to work. They are putting in a light plant. Hope he will get a good job. He is a good fellow. Bro. Dasback is trimming the commercial circuit for the Empire Light and Power Co., in place of your humble servant, while laid up for repairs.

Local Union No. 67 turned out on Labor Day and made a good showing. They looked fine, with hats, shirts, pants and belts alike. Each carried a nobby cane, and we had a fine new banner. Bro. A. B. Otis was marshal, and all kept in line and kept step to a T. All Labor Unions were out, and made a good showing, the parade being several blocks long. In the afternoon all went to Baldwin Park and enjoyed themselves till a late hour. There was a large crowd and everything went off smoothly. Bro. Jas. Dolan looks about three inches taller and six inches bigger around since he carried our new banner. It's all right, Jim; we would have liked to have that honor ourselves.

C. H. McNEMEE,
Press Secretary.

UNION NO. 69, DALLAS, TEX.

It is with great pleasure to me that I have the opportunity of informing our grand "Journal" that Dallas has at last closed the circuit, and is in good fellowship with her brother workers; and too much praise cannot be given to Bro. Courtney for the grand and noble work which he did, that No. 69 might live and prosper in Dallas, Tex. With Bros. S. D. Claiborne, president; J. H. Leach, vice president; F. G. Montgomery, recording secretary, and G. H. Eagan, financial secretary, we expect to grow and prosper as no other local has in the State of Texas. At our last meeting (we meet on the first and third Saturday), we added two new lights to our circuit, and received one application. We now stand with eighteen as bright lights as Dallas affords, and expect to add many more before the winter is over.

Bro. J. W. Kane of No. 68 dropped into our city. He found work and will probably remain for some time.

There is no great amount of work going on here, but nearly all of our boys are finding something to do.

Eugene V. Debs gave us a lecture on September 28, in the City Hall, which was packed to its utmost. He spoke in behalf of labor organizations, and the condition of the masses of our people. In my opinion, he is one of the ablest men our country affords.

CHAS. TROTTER,
Press Secretary.

UNION NO. 73, SPOKANE, WASH.

No. 73 is ready to show her lights again. We installed another new light last meeting night (Bro. B. C. Cowan), who, I think, will prove a very bright light.

Bro. McGuire has gone to Quigley, accompanied by Bro. Young. Bro. McGuire has charge of a construction gang over there. They are building eight miles of line for power; very heavy wires and lots of them. They expect to be four months on the job. Our boys are all working, and everyone jumping sideways. With slack to pull and the Fruit Fair to wire for fifty or seventy-five arcs, and no knowing how many incandescent lights, together with something like 100 or 150 arcs on the streets for the occasion, besides finishing up the fifty new city arcs we are just getting through with, the outside men have enough to do. The inside men are kept busy on new installations and decorations for the Fair season, and the telephone men are installing new phones to the extent of their capacity, so you see we have no kick about work.

Our light station is taxed to a higher degree than it has ever been before, and will run to its greatest capacity this fall and winter. We have been installing a monocyclic alternator this last year, with a capacity of 6,000 16-candle power incandescent lamps, and are cutting all the suburbs onto it, leaving the Edison for the center of the city.

The capacity of our light plant here is as follows: December 31, 1895, incandescent, 11,530 lamps, since which time the incandescent capacity has been increased 3,000 lights. The arcs are a hard problem to figure out, but by the 6th of October there will be approximately 400, besides the power to run street cars on about twenty miles of road twenty min-

utes apart, to the amount of 468,582 miles in '95 (and this figure has been greatly increased this year), besides power to run eight miles of road for other companies with cars twenty minutes apart, so you see we have no baby plant. I have not got the exact horse power of the plant at hand to-night.

News is scarce, as everyone is working and no time to kick, except Bro. Hensley Eli, who says he has never received a "Worker" since he became a brother. You gave C. Millsbaugh credit for being a brother in your last issue. Please correct, for he is not. T. T. KILBURY,
Press Secretary.

UNION NO. 75, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Well, boys, as I was mixed up in the dance at Reed's Lake on Labor Day, I did not get around to write last month, so thought I would start in early this month and let you know that No. 75 is still alive and prospering. Everything is quite dull here in our little "Valley City" at present. A number of the boys have left here to seek greener pastures. A great many of the boys who were dismissed from the Citizens' Telephone Co. are now employed by the Bell people. Quite a number of the boys are working in Muskegon, Mich. They are putting in a four-hundred-subscriber exchange, Bro. Wade having charge of the pole gang. He has not forgotten us. He and his best girl made us a very pleasant visit Sunday last. Come again, Billy.

The new Citizens' Telephone Co. have cut the boys' wages down \$10 a month, but I can assure you we are not leaving a stone unturned to get back to our old standard again.

We had a gay time Labor Day. There were a great many "Letter Carriers" here, from all parts of the United States. The Electrical Workers, though small in number, compared with other organizations, brought forth applause when they came forward, their badges and display on wagon being the neatest ever seen here.

Allow me to congratulate our marshal, Bro. Joe Aldridge, on the magnificent way he conducted the boys during the parade.

We were very much pleased with Bro. Daniel Elsworth's letter from No. 17 last month. Daniel, send us down a bag of Pingree potatoes for the winter.

Bro. McIntyre has left the employ of the Citizens' Company and has taken charge of the construction work for the Valley City Electoral Cable Company. With his new tower wagon and his little gang he is the proudest man in town.

We should like very much to hear from the boys that are out of town and especially from our past president, J. C. Crowley, Jr.

Since the Citizens' Company has cut wages, Bro. Aleck. McLelland has begun to economize, too. I just stepped in and he sat reading the evening press by the light of an old tallow candle. I said, "Aleck, what's that?" He said, "That's one candle power; the highest voltage we can afford this winter."

Let me say for the benefit of all men who take an interest in brotherly organizations, never be too hasty in condemning a member. If a man does a wrong, do not keep pushing him down, but, on the contrary, try and help him

up. Never let a grievance over outside affairs interfere with your duty. Always remember the old maxim, Do unto others as you wish to be done by.

DOUBLE NELSON.

"SILVER" HATT.

When a strike is on, someone will always say they did not go at it right. The strike of our lives is on now, and while the iron is hot "strike it." General George Washington, pioneer of freedom in this American nation, had, by authority of Congress, to banish 15,000 Tories to Nova Scotia after the revolution, to avoid any further conflict with them or their aristocratic ideas on freedom. If General Washington was alive to-day and could see the international marriage mart running at full blast at a naval station (Newport, R. I.), what do you think he would say? "Banish them, titles, chattels and all. They only serve as bacteria or disease-breeding germs against our institutions." The relics of monarchy, who have not been transformed into full fledged American citizens, rest heavily on our Eastern shore, and so belittle our institutions that a native born scarcely knows whether he lives in America or Europe. The Illinois Legislature passed a resolution condemning this titled aristocracy mixing with our institutions, but that is all the legislation that has been done. D. O. Mills, who has a son-in-law in New York (Whitelaw Reid), who downed the printers in a strike and also downed Harrison by being put on the ticket as Vice President in 1892, says it is the same as secession to declare for free coinage. He was a war correspondent for Horace Greeley on the "Tribune," and we will see how near he is right.

The veteran abolitionist, Horace Greeley, in 1868, said: "Rome having absorbed the then civilized world and having, by the introduction of toleration of slavery, degraded labor and discouraged industrial progress, the working of mines and the discovery of the precious metals nearly ceased, while the luxurious tastes and the habits of the wealthy impelled a continual importation of silks and spices from India and China, which took but gold and silver in return. The circulating medium of exchange and payments being thus insensibly drawn away and not replaced, the Roman Empire languished under a gnawing dearth of money, and a steady decline in prices, as fixed, property constantly depreciated in value. Hence labor lacked employment, since few chose to plant or build. Population, wealth and prosperity all declined under the influence of labor in shackles. A destitute condition existed till the Fifteenth Century. The discovery of America by Columbus, and the consequent rapid and vast increase in money wrought a great and sudden revolution, the energies of the civilized unwonted stimulus, and a return of prosperity came."

Don Pedro B. Chisem, whom President Porfirio Diaz of Mexico, regards as one of his ablest fellow-citizens, has lived in the State of Sonora, Mexico, for thirty-seven years, though he is a native of Schenectady, N. Y. He said recently:

"Mexico is prosperous, and it is difficult for one who has lived there of late years to listen patiently to those who denounce the country as one where

workingmen are badly off. Consider that money is a commodity and the staple for exchange. Make money scarce and you make merchandise cheap; make money plentiful and you establish paying prices for merchandise—labor valuable, wage scale buoyant, contentment sovereign.

"There is no poverty in Sonora. Miners there earn \$10 a day in gold, which they hasten to change for \$18 in silver. Workmen on farms earn from \$3 to \$7 a day, if skillful, and own property. The Indian or peon laborer lives in abode houses, but he is not ambitious and his hours of labor are only four a day at long intervals.

"Our financial system is sound, and the monetary unit stable. There are no panics. Under our financial system manufacturers enjoy a high degree of immunity from foreign competition, and it makes Mexico's wealth. Everybody there has money in his belt. Mexico gets along very well without England."

Samuel McCracken, for one year a foreman on the Mexican Central Railroad, building telegraph lines, says Mexico don't want this country to have free coinage. They have too good a thing of it themselves, and would prevent any more ambitious Americans from coming that way. John Thompson, graduate of Lynn, member of No. 9, delegate to Seattle convention U. O. L. from Denver, gets \$150 a month in Mexico and board, running the same gang McCracken left. He got what the other fellow quit for, a raise. Hanson, a man who drew a \$750 check for the month of September, '87, on the Santa Fe Railroad, is there and owns a railroad. He drew this check for construction work for that company. Why don't they stay here. Not money enough for ambitious people.

President Diaz in a special message to a New York paper says: "We never had in Mexico such prosperous times as now. Factories are building and general trade is good. Our money is not an international one, but it is all the better. It has to be spent at home, where we benefit by it."

Is that not enough from the highest authority in Mexico? Boss Shepherd, who transformed Washington from a Maryland slave mart to the beautiful city it now is, lives at a Chihanna, and is in the push or he would not stay there.

HENRY HATT.

Bryan, O.

Jackson, Tenn., June 27, 1896.
Messrs. Hamilton, Carhartt & Co.:

Gentlemen—Your blank order sheet received. Although we appreciate it as it greatly facilitates sending you the proper size, it is unnecessary to remind us that we need your goods, for we appreciate that more every day, as there is a constantly increasing demand for the Carhartt brand. Our railroad trade claim it is the only band of goods on the market that gives perfect satisfaction. We have now discarded all other makes and will do all in our power to put these goods where they belong, viz.: On the person of every workingman in this city.

Thanking you for your assistance in advertising these goods, which we hear of nearly every day, we beg to remain, Very respectfully,

W. P. ROBERTSON & SONS.

Directory of Local Unions.

(Secretaries will please furnish the necessary information to make this directory complete. Note that the time and place of meeting, the name of the President, the names and addresses of the Recording and Financial Secretaries are required.)

No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets every Tuesday at s. e. cor. 21st and Franklin avenue. F. P. Kinsley, Pres., 1801 Morgan st.; W. S. Peebles, R. S., 5147 Wells ave.; J. P. Casey, F. S., 2702 Spring av.

No. 2, Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at u. w. cor. 3d and Prairie sts., 3d floor. M. J. Quirk, Pres., 87 27th st.; J. W. Peterson, R. S., 450 9th st.; Geo. Pochman, F. S., 647 24½ st.

No. 3, Denver, Col.—E. L. Layne, Pres., 1011 19th st.; Geo. P. Manning, Sec., 1633 Lawrence st.

No. 4, New Orleans, La.—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Carondelet and Perdido sts. J. McGregor, Pres., 2111 Rousseau st.; C. M. Hale, R. S., 630 St. Mary st.; R. B. Joyce, F. S., 331 S. Bassin st.

No. 5, New York City, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday at 85 E. 4th st. John F. Bergen, Pres., 528 Henry st., Brooklyn; R. J. Baker, R. S., 98 Henry st., Brooklyn; M. E. Bergen, F. S., 515 Henry st., Brooklyn.

No. 6, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Forester's Hall, 20 Eddy st. D. Keefe, Pres., 318½ Clementina st.; R. P. Gale, R. S., 1004 Larkin st.; A. F. Irwin, F. S., 425 Geary st.

No. 7, Springfield, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at room 30, Theatre Bldg. Wm. Gregg, Pres., 138 Patton st.; Jos. McGilvray, R. S., 190 Chestnut st.; G. T. McGilvray, F. S., City Hotel.

No. 8, Toledo, O.—Meets every Tuesday at Friendship Hall, cor. Jefferson and Summit sts. P. Crowley, Pres., 512 Vance st.; Jas. Burns, R. S., 1218 Broadway; W. Welsh, F. S., 1907 Cherry st.

No. 9, Chicago, Ill.—Meets every Saturday at 184 E. Madison st. C. D. Hatt, Pres., 5930 State st.; L. Christenson, R. S., 1043 S. Irving ave.; C. W. Beach, F. S., 391 N. State st.

No. 10, Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 29½ W. Pearl st. John Berry, Pres., care of headquarters Fire Dept.; E. Bussele, R. S., 80 W. Ohio st.; E. C. Hartung, F. S., Rooms 5-7 Cyclorama Bldg.

No. 11, Terre Haute, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 8th and Main sts. C. D. Updegraff, Pres., 529 S. Ninth st.; M. Davis, R. S., 918 N. 9th st.; W. H. Schaffer, F. S., 114 N. 14th st.

No. 12, Evansville, Ind.—Meets every Tuesday at cor. 3rd and Sycamore st. Harry Fisher, Pres., 200 Clark st.; A. L. Swanson, R. S., 1054 Water st.; A. N. Grant, F. S., 202 Clark st.

No. 14, Memphis, Tenn.—Chas. E. Blake, Pres., 70 Mulberry st.; J. A. Myles, Sec., 207 De Soto st.

No. 15, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Tuesday at 711 Spring Garden st. E. G. Boyle, Pres., Penn. Farmers' Hotel, 3d and Callowhill sts.; E. Hennessy, R. S., 1518 French st.; Chas. T. Lang, F. S., 829 Race st.

No. 16, Lynn, Mass.—Meet at General Electric Band Room, 9½ South st. Jas. Robson, Pres., 46 W. Neptune st.; C. W. Perkins, R. S., 6 Allen's Court; E. J. Malloy, F. S., 86 Cottage st.

No. 17, Detroit, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Trades Council Hall, 224 Randolph st. T. H. Forbes, Pres., 1104 13th st.; F. Campbell, R. S., 405 Abbott st.; J. G. Forbes, F. S., 745 Milwaukee av. W.

No. 18, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets every Friday at 1015 Walnut st. C. H. Adams, Pres., 612 Wall st.; T. W. Murphy, R. S., 716 Delaware st.; H. L. Lynn, F. S., 1632 Jefferson st.

No. 19, Chicago, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 6512 Cottage Grove av. F. Conklin, Pres., 702 S. Chicago av.; T. J. Prendergast, R. S., 7119 S. Chicago av.; J. Drouin, F. S., 9258 Anthony av.

No. 21, Wheeling, W. Va.—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Trades Assembly Hall. H. F. Wyse, Pres., Box 111; C. L. Ullery, R. S., Box 111; W. J. Clark, F. S., McClure House.

No. 22, Omaha, Neb.—Meets every Friday at Labor Temple, 17 Douglas st. J. W. Watters, Pres., 2211 Pierce st.; M. J. Curran, R. S., 1814 St. Mary's av.; M. T. Castor, F. S., 422 S. 18th st.

No. 23, St. Paul, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Labor Hall, 3rd and Wabasha sts. Jno. O'Donnell, Pres., 4th and Wabasha sts.; Thos. O'Toole, R. S., 333 E. 6th st.; F. Volk, F. S., 175 W. 6th st.

No. 24, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 34 and 36 6th st. S. Geo. Heilig, Pres., 18 9th st.; L. K. Stevens, R. S., 18 Western av.; A. Aune, F. S., 3129 Longfellow av.

No. 25, Duluth, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at room 6 Manning Bldg. J. D. Hayes, Pres., care of Crowley Elect. Co.; L. F. Runkle, R. S., 114 E. 1st st. N.; Jas. F. Owens, F. S., 414 E. 1st st.

No. 26, Washington, D. C.—Meets every Friday at 827 7th st. N. W. M. O. Spring, Pres., 478 Central Power Station; S. M. Wilder, R. S., 514 3d st. N. W.; R. F. Metzler, F. S., 509 11th st. N. W.

No. 27, Baltimore, Md.—Meets every Monday at Hall, cor. Fayette and Park avs. P. H. Wissinger, Pres., 741 W. Fayette st.; M. V. Wright, R. S., 1427 Asquith st.; F. H. Russell, F. S., 1408 Asquith st.

No. 28, Louisville, Ky.—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Beck Hall, 1st st. near Jefferson Calvin Beach, Pres., 1020 W. Market st.; Ed. Herpt, R. S., 607 Magnolia st.; Jno. C. Deibel, F. S., 418 15th st.

No. 29, Atlanta, Ga.—Meets every Sunday at 61½ Alabama st. Geo. Foster, Pres., 100 Walker st.; D. J. Kerr, R. S., 114 Richardson st.; Geo. Raymer, F. S., 121 Rhodes st.

No. 30, Cincinnati, O.—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 136 E. Court st. W. Williams, Pres., 605 Broadway; H. C. Genrich, R. S., 420 E. 5th st.; J. F. Harnuth, F. S., 2158 Vernon st., Clifton Heights.

No. 31, Jersey City, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at 116 Newark av. Thos. Watson, Pres., 513 Jersey av.; F. J. Anderson, R. S., 73 Sussex st.; T. L. Jones, F. S., 36 Wayne st.

No. 32, Paterson, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at German Union Hall. J. F. Colvin, Pres., 963 Madison av.; Jos. Maher, R. S., 348 Grand st.; Paterson Heights, Paterson, N. J.; John Kane, F. S., 274 Hamilton av.

No. 33, Newark, N. J.—Meets every Monday evening at No. 58 Williams st. W. J. Curtis, Pres., 12 Beach st.; J. M. Eder, R. S., 180 Market st.; W. E. Rosseter, F. S., 175 Sherman av.

No. 34, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Peters' Hall, 360 Fulton st. E. W. Latham, Pres., 151 Gates av.; G. M. Leggett, R. S., 281 Adelphi st.; G. C. Paine, F. S., 151 Gates av.

No. 35, Boston, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Well's Memorial Hall, 987 Washington st. M. Birmingham, Pres., 69 Dustin st.; Allston; E. Colvin, R. S., 258 Lincoln st.; Allston; R. H. Bradford, F. S., 6 Temple st.

No. 36, Sacramento, Cal.—Walter Ross, Pres., 1030 G st.; R. A. Fisk, R. S., 1324 3d st.; Gus. Flannigan, F. S., 1930 K st.

No. 37, Hartford, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Central Union Labor Hall, 11 Central Row. M. F. Owens, Pres., 63 Hawthorne st.; D. F. Cronin, R. S., 49 Windsor st.; C. E. Byrne, F. S., 16 John st.

No. 38, Cleveland, O.—Meets every Thursday at Room 10, 158 Superior st. C. A. Hayes, Pres., Lake Shore House; Tom Wheeler, R. S., 378 Franklin av.; J. E. Suloff, F. S., 28 Norton st.

No. 39, Providence, R. I.—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Phoenix Bldg, 157 Westminster st. H. B. Kelly, Pres., 1950 Westminster st.; M. L. Carder, R. S., 40 Wilson st.; G. D. Higgins, F. S., 8 Carpenter st.

No. 40, St. Joseph, Mo.—Meets every Monday at north-west corner 8th and Locust sts. "Brook-aw's Hall." R. M. Martin, Pres., 1702 N. 3d st.; Wm. Dorsel, R. S., 1708 Calhoun st.; J. C. Schneider, F. S., 803 S. 5th st.

No. 41, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Thursday at n. e. cor. 8th and Callowhill sts.; Geo. A. Neal, Pres., 3626 Wharton st.; E. H. B. Chew, R. S., 2953 N. 15th st.; W. C. Fisher, F. S., 2854 Park av.

No. 42, Utica, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at room 5, Western Union Bldg. L. S. Ward, Pres., room 5, Western Union Bldg.; E. S. Allen, R. S., room 5, Western Union Bldg.; C. Richardson, F. S., room 5, Western Union Bldg.

No. 43, Dayton, O.—J. J. McCarty, Pres., care of Fifth St. R. Co.; L. O. Williams, R. S., 1135 W. 3d st.; F. DeWitt, F. S., 420 E. 2d st.

No. 44, Rochester, N. Y.—J. C. Guerinet, Pres., 120 Campbell st.; H. W. Sherman, R. S., 1 Bauer pl.; Fred Fish, F. S., 123 State st.

No. 45, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at 512 Washington st. Frank Hopkins, Pres., 81 Swan st.; J. O'Connell, R. S., 614 Fargo av.; C. E. Stinson, F. S., 21 Terrace st.

No. 46, Reading, Pa.—Lucian Bowman, Pres.; Harry Weidner, R. S., 225 Pearl st.; W. S. Hoffman, F. S., 109 Peach st.

No. 48, Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Chas. Moore, Pres., 10 Clinton st.; P. Lyckholm, R. S., G. B. Taylor, F. S., 15 Douglas av.

No. 49, Bloomington, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Trades Assembly Hall. C. F. Snyder, Pres., Box 1015; W. C. Gorey, R. S., 409 S. Lee st.; W. F. Witty, F. S., 533 N. Main st.

No. 51, Scranton, Pa.—Jas. Harding, Pres., 601 Meridian st.; P. Campbell, R. S., 1210 Irving av.; Ruben Robins, F. S., 1223 Hampton st.

No. 52, Wilkesbarre, Pa.—W. B. Coe, Pres., 141 N. River st.; W. F. Barber, R. S., 415 Wyoming av.; W. Pittston, Pa.; B. M. Lewis, F. S., American Tel. and Tel. Co.

No. 53, Harrisburg, Pa.—C. A. Swager, Pres., 115½ Market st.; Jas. Enninger, R. S., 25 N. 15th st.; C. Anderson, F. S., 46 Summit st.

No. 54, Peoria, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 301 Main st. H. Scheerer, Pres., 219 W. Jefferson st.; Harry Dunn, R. S., East Peoria; L. C. Crawley, F. S., 115 Washington st.

No. 57, Salt Lake City, Utah.—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays. R. Blayr, Pres., 224 W. 1st South st.; John Poland, R. S., 224 W. 1st South st.; E. Mill, F. S., 15 W. 1st South st.

No. 58, West Superior, Wis.—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at rooms 3 and 4 1602 3d st. R. F. Pfeiffer, Pres., Superior Water, Light & Power Co.; G. C. Hehl, R. S., 405 Hughitt av.; H. Burdette, F. S., 119 Banks av.

No. 59, Paducah, Ky.—J. B. Eretts, Pres., No. 2 Engine House; W. S. Nelson, R. S., 220 S. 4th st.; W. A. Koenenman, F. S., 220 S. 4th st.

No. 60, San Antonio, Tex.—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays, Meyers' Hall, Alamo Plaza. T. L. Rose, Pres., 215 Powder-house st.; E. Kuhlman, R. S., 222 Salina st.; C. A. Davis, F. S., 215 Travis st.

No. 61, Los Angeles, Cal.—Wm. Tubman, Pres. Station 2; Chas. Viail, R. S., Station 5; C. P. Loft-house, F. S., 746 San Julian st.

No. 62, Kalamazoo, Mich.—A. D. Ayres, Pres., 554 S. Burdick st.; L. Beilman, R. S., 540 Pine st.; G. E. Tift, F. S., 324 Sarah st.

No. 63, Tampa, Fla.—Theo. Glinn, Pres., Pt. Tampa City; W. F. Crofts, R. S., lock box 264; Arthur D. Henry, F. S., box 220.

No. 66, Houston, Tex.—Meets every Monday. J. W. Howard, Pres., 1713 Houston av.; S. T. Sikes, R. S., 808 McKee st.; F. A. Peters, F. S., 907 Preston av.

No. 67, Quincy, Ill.—D. M. Mallinson, Pres., 1120 Vine st.; S. L. Pevelhouse, R. S., 1413 Spring st.; W. F. Wagner, F. S., 1141 Chestnut st.

No. 68, Little Rock, Ark.—C. J. Griffith, Pres., 15th and Rooker st.; G. W. Wilson, R. S., 826 Marshall st.; W. N. Drogoon, F. S., 1813 W. 3d st.

No. 69, Dallas, Tex.—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday at Labor Hall. S. D. Claiborne, Pres., 141 San Jacinto st.; F. G. Montgomery, R. S., 190 Collins st.; Geo. Eagan, F. S., 107 S. Murphy st.

No. 70, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Trades Assembly Hall, cor. Centre and State sts. F. Litzendorf, Pres., Crane st., Mt. Pleasant; Geo. Miller, R. S., 32 Ellis st.; J. D. Betting, F. S., 626 Villa road.

No. 71, Galveston, Tex.—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays. J. T. Payne, Pres., 1314 Centre st.; F. J. Schaller, R. S., 514 Church st.; G. L. Garrett, F. S.

No. 72, Danville, Ill.—G. M. Gorton, Pres., 319 Franklin st.; Jas. Merritt, Sec., care of Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.

No. 73, Spokane, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at Oliver Hall, 336½ Riverside av. C. C. Van Invegen, Pres., 1504 Boon av.; T. H. Dentler, R. S., box 635; Gus. Pagel, F. S., Box 635.

No. 74, Fall River, Mass.—Meets every Monday at cor. Main and Bedford sts. W. I. White, Pres., 59 Bowen st.; Jas. Murphy, R. S., 100 4th st.; Thos. Bailey, F. S., 135 Suell st.

No. 75, Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays. J. McGoran, Pres.; Ed. Cannon, R. S., Clarendon Hotel; Geo. Higgins, F. S., 63 Pleasant st.

No. 78, Saginaw, Mich.—Jas. Hodgins, Pres., 1309 Jaunc st.; Robt. Crawford, R. S., 145 Gage st.; Chas. Ross, F. S., P. O. box 225, E. S.

No. 79, Austin, Tex.—Meets every Thursday night at Maccabee Hall. J. L. Vorkauer, Pres., 126 San Jacinto st.; B. Y. Lovejoy, Sec., 109-111 E. 7th st.

No. 81, Ft. Worth, Tex.—G. E. Moffett, Pres., 213 N. Taylor st.; R. G. Wright, R. S., 103 W. 1st st.; Martin Doscher, F. S., 103 W. 1st st.

PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE WORK.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The new electric road connecting Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha, now being built, is said to be one of the best constructed electric lines in the country. The road bed is rock ballasted, and is as good as any steam railroad.

The Postal Telegraph Company has secured control of the telegraph lines of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern system, heretofore operated by the Western Union Company. The system covers 400 miles of railway, 1,500 miles of wire, and 50 offices, and is an addition to the Postal Company's facilities of considerable importance. The Postal Company also recently acquired the lines of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad, which, like the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern Railroad, is in the Illinois railway system.

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
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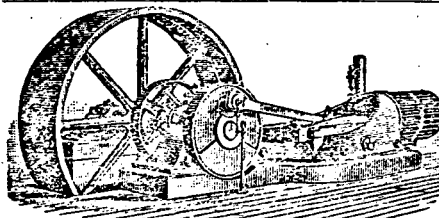
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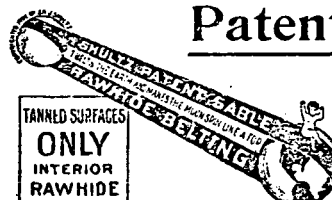
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